

The Largest Circulation of any
Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

No. 1371 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
with special mail privileges in China

中華民國十六年二月十八日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916

禮拜五十四年九月十九日第三千七百零四號

10 CENTS

CONCEDED BY U.S. ALLIES ARE RIGHT IN ARMING LINERS

International Law Grants
Power To Take Self-
Defence Measures

NEW NOTE COMING

Want to Know How Central
Powers Will Distinguish
Ship's Character

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 16.—It is announced that the United States concedes that the Entente Powers are within their rights under international law in arming merchantmen for self-defence.

The American Government cannot approve Germany's intention of torpedoing armed merchantmen, and the United States has no intention of changing the law on the subject of arming merchantmen.

It is understood that the United States will shortly ask Austria-Hungary and Germany how they intend to determine whether merchantmen are unarmed before sinking them without warning. It is explained that the American memorandum to the Entente regarding the disarming of merchantmen was sent solely in the interests of humanity and was not intended to change established practices.

ASQUITH CANNOT SEE WAR COST LESSENING

No Chance of It Falling Below
\$5,000,000 a Day; He Again
Urges Rigid Economy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—Continuing his speech in the House of Commons on the King's Speech at the re-opening of Parliament, Mr. Asquith said that the responsibilities of Great Britain are more varied and more complex than those of her allies. As an example, the navy was the most powerful and the most diverse combination of fleets that had ever sailed the ocean.

Its work was unobtrusive and there had been few of the spectacular adventures which lit up the annals of the navy in the past. Nevertheless, with unexampled efficiency it had defended their shores and neutralised the aggressive power of the German fleet. It had cleared the high seas and had displayed the best British traditions.

The men from Great Britain in the fighting line were many times the original expeditionary force and would be greater with the addition of the men from the Dominions.

Mr. Asquith concluded: "In addition to the tremendous drain on our manhood, we have to help to the utmost to finance our allies and our Dominions and have to supply necessities and shipping for this gigantic and unprecedented task. There have been mistakes and miscalculations, but long strides have been taken towards the solution.

"Our financial liabilities outstanding on January 1 will impose a sensible drain on the resources of the country for a generation. There is no prospect of a reduction in the cost of the war of \$5,000,000 a day, but I have never been a pessimist and, even if I had been one, I wouldn't be one today.

"This financial burden must be met by large additional taxation, by maintaining the productive activity of our export trade and by the most rigid economy by all good citizens. Thus we shall sustain the burden and the strain will not be greater than we can bear."

LORD MURRAY ILL

Resigns From Board of Munitions
And Recruiting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—Lord Murray of Elibank has resigned the post of honorary Director-General of Munitions and Recruiting, owing to ill-health.

Origin of Shanghai Is Lost To History, Dr. Parker Says; Its Christening A Mystery

Always Was Great Place for Robbers; Signs and Omens
Strong in Folklore; White Clouds Mean Rebellion

The origin and customs of old Shanghai were described by Dr. A. P. Parker, D. D., yesterday afternoon before an audience at the Royal Asiatic Society Building in Museum Road. For his material Dr. Parker explored 40 volumes of Chinese history concerning the city. He brought to light many odd and curious facts.

Dr. Parker tried to find out the origin of the name "Shanghai." He discovered so many possible origins that he could not settle to any one. The lecturer said:

As to the origin of the name Shanghai and its meaning, the history does not give us much satisfaction. According to an old book called Kiangnan Waterways, in the region south of Sungkiang there were eighteen rivers (pu) one of which was called the Shanghai, that is the present Huangpu, and the city got its name from that river. Another tradition has it that in the beginning of the Sung dynasty, foreign boats strayed up the Chinglong (Azure Dragon) River. But later on, this river gradually silted up and the foreign boats had to land at the place where the city is now located, and the name was given to the landing place, meaning the place where people went to embark upon the sea.

Shang means to "go upon," as well as up or upper, or, as one explanation gives it, the sea meets the flood in the bay and hence the name was given to the place, meaning the point at which the river meets the sea. This is further supported by the fact that the place was at one time called Hanking (Sea River) and afterwards was changed to Shanghai, but these explanations are somewhat discounted by the fact that there is another place some distance below the present city of Shanghai called Hsia Hai (Lower Sea) as retained in the name of a temple and if the two names are taken in their literal meaning, the one would be "upper sea" and the other would be "lower sea."

In this view of the case we are no nearer the real meaning of the name Shanghai nor the original reason for its having been given. The fact of the existence of a counterpart name, Hsia Hai, Lower Sea, seems to indicate that there may have been two arms of the sea extending inland, a kind of bay in each case, and the one was called the Lower Sea, and the other the Upper Sea, and it was on the shore of the upper sea or bay that the town of Shanghai was built. Shanghai has two other names that are still frequently used, in designating the place, namely Shenkiang and Hu-tuh. The first of these comes from the name of Chun Shen Kuhn (also named Huang Hsieh), upon whom, as already intimated, the region was bestowed by the sovereign of the Chou dynasty.

Perhaps, a Fishing Town
According to tradition Huang made a channel to the sea for Pine River (Sungkiang), and the lower end of the stream was named for him Shen Kiang or Huangpu. As the town was built on the banks of the river that he had regulated it was called by his name in later years. The name Hu-tuh means a stream for fishing in, and it may be that the town was named from this circumstance. Hu means stakes, and tuh means a stream entering the sea, so Hu Tuh means Stake Stream or Stake River, referring to the fact that the fishermen drove stakes in the bed of the river to which they tied their fishing nets.

Many will no doubt be surprised, as was the writer, to learn that Shanghai was originally an unvalleyed town and that the wall was not built until late in the Ming dynasty, about 1554. According to the record, the town, when it first appears in history, was the seat of Duke Chu, i.e. Chun Shen. Later on, when the local government was organized in the Yuan dynasty, the region was a part of the Hua Tung Hsien. From the time it was set up as a separate Asia under the name Shanghai in the reign of Chih Yuen, A.D. 1264 for a period of more than 260 years it continued as an unvalleyed town. But in the 32nd year of Kia Tsing of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1554, a native of Shanghai, Ku Tsong-li, memorialized the Government, urging that a wall be built around the town. This petition was granted and the then prefect, Fang Lien, had the wall built.

The memorial of Ku Tsong-li in giving the reasons for having the wall built, says: "In past years the inhabitants of Shanghai have been mostly seafaring men, and, being brave and hardy men, were able to protect themselves and their families against the attacks of robbers. Moreover the place itself was not much of a town."

(Continued on Page 2)

G.\$1,000,000 Damage In Brooklyn Dock Fire

Two British Ships for Vladivostok and 900 Feet of
Pier Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 16.—A fire, believed to have been caused by an incendiary, has destroyed the steamers Bolton Castle (5,326 tons; built 1914; Lancashire Shipping Co., Liverpool) and Pacific (7,420 tons; built 1914; W. H. Cockerline and Co., Hull), scores of scows and lighters and 900 feet of pier at Brooklyn. The steamers were loading for Vladivostok.

An explosion of the boilers forced the seamen to jump overboard. Over 25 firemen belonging to the Bolton Castle are missing. The loss amounts to over G.\$1,000,000.

BRITISH OFFICERS MUST ENGAGE FOR TRENCHES

Will Have to Resign Commissions if not Consenting
To Foreign Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

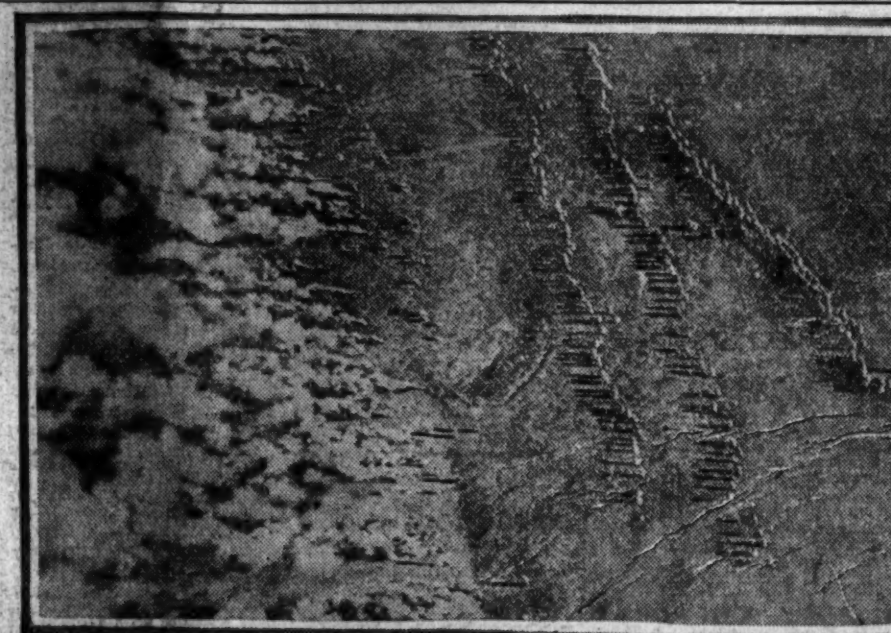
London, February 16.—Officers belonging to the Kent Territorials who signed for home service have been officially informed that they must undertake an obligation for foreign service, or resign their commissions.

TRANSPORT DOCKED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, February 17.—The s.s. Australian Transport (4,773 tons), which went ashore off Formosa, when on a voyage to Vladivostok, has been towed into Kowloon Docks.

How a German Gas Attack Looks From An Aeroplane



Here is one of the most remarkable pictures from the war zone. It was made by a Russian airman and at the left are seen great clouds of the gas being released by the Germans toward the Russian trenches. In back of the men operating the gas machines are lines of German troops ready to follow up the gas attack.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY DINNER; A DANCE AFTER

Astor House Arranging Special
Features; Book Places Early
For the 22nd

The American Association is busy with plans for the celebration of Washington's Birthday on next Tuesday evening. A banquet at the Astor House Hotel is to be the feature of the celebration. On the same evening the Astor House will hold a dance, to which all who attend the banquet will be admitted as guests.

The committee wants the points made clear that the American Association is not usurping the Washington Birthday date which has heretofore been the night of the historic American Ball given by the American Company S. V. C. at the Town Hall. It is recognized that the evening of the 22nd is the property of the American Company and it is hoped that next year will see a revival of the famous balls.

But this year the American Company is giving a series of three dances none of which fall on Washington's birthday and the Association stepped into the gap to prevent the night going by without some official recognition of the greatest of all Americans.

Mr. W. A. Reed, Mr. F. J. Raven and Mr. J. W. Gallagher form the committee which are busy with the dinner preparations. Notices for the banquet have been sent to every member of the association. If you have failed for any reason to receive yours, it is urged that you send immediately to Mr. Gallagher, the secretary, No. 4, The Bund, for a copy.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons and Judge C. S. Leubinger are to be the guests of honor. The banquet is to be held in the ball room of the hotel. Instead of the long barrack-room tables that usually mark an official banquet, the committee has had an inspiration which caused them to keep the tables separate so that persons can have their own parties about their own tables.

These tables will seat from four to twelve or even more. Members are urged to send to the treasurer not later than tomorrow, the number of places they wish to reserve, a list of guests, or the names of those with whom they would like to sit. Subscription for members and their ladies will be \$3 a plate.

An excellent dinner and a novel entertainment are guaranteed. There are to be special features which they intend to make a pleasant surprise so we aren't allowed to say what they are. Prof. Papini and his orchestra are to play for the banquet. A special program of American music is being prepared. The central feature of the decorations will be the large picture of Washington which is the property of the American Company. Though the American Company is not officially behind the event, members of it are working as hard as the association members to make the affair a success.

Americans in good standing in the community are eligible to membership in the association upon being proposed by a member and elected by the executive committee.

Chungking Relieved By Fifteen Thousand Of Tsao Kun's Troops

Most of Them Go on To Luchow
And Suifu; Two Rebels
Shot at Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 17.—It is estimated that 15,000 of General Tsao Kun's troops have already reached Chungking. Most of them have proceeded to Luchow and Suifu.

Two men were shot yesterday by order of the Peking Martial Court. They were charged with being accomplices of the rebels. One betrayed himself by expressing revolutionary views to a detective, who pretended to be on friendly terms with him.

It is understood that the other has been in communication with Li Lieh-shun and Hwang Hsing. Letters found on him indicated that he had been specially appointed to report on monarchical activities in Peking.

1,000 Rebels for Kweichow

The following despatch is from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):—Peking, February 16.—A Yunnan telegram via Annam reports:—About 1,000 Yunnan troops, with 14 machine-guns, left Yunnan for Kweichow on February 13. The troops are a detachment of the Mixed Brigade under Chao Chung-chi of the 3rd Army of Yunnan but their destination after Kweichow is not known.

The Kweichow troops which penetrated into Hunan occupied Hungkiang on February 11 and are trying to communicate with the revolutionaries in Western Hunan.

Gen. Botha Is Ready To Do Battle Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, February 16.—General Botha, speaking in the House of Assembly, today, emphasised his absolute loyalty to the Empire. He was prepared, if necessary, to take up arms and would do his utmost to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

About 17,000 Union soldiers were in the field and there would possibly be more shortly. Up to the present, he said, 12,500,000 had been spent by the Union of South Africa for war purposes.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk. Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 19
Per R.M. s.s. Montevideo. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Feb. 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Montevideo. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nauru Feb. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5

GERMANY COMMISSIONS NEW FIGHTING VESSELS

This and Change of Chief Com-
mand Accounts for Re-
cent Livelihood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 16.—The opinion is expressed that the recent liveliness in the German fleet is due to the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Admiral von Pohl and the commissioning of new vessels. A similar activity occurred last spring, when Admiral von Pohl was appointed to the command, in succession to Admiral von Ingenohl.

BRITISH SHIPS REQUIRE PERMIT BEFORE SAILING

Many Things Listed as Prohibited Imports; Will Allow
Colonial Fruit In

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—A Royal Proclamation prohibits the importation, except under licence, of paper, cardboard, pulp and other materials for paper-making and periodicals exceeding sixteen pages, except single ones by post; also of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, woods used for furniture making, stores and slates.

Another Proclamation prohibits British vessels, except those engaged in the coast trade, starting on any voyage without a licence from the Board of Trade.

It is officially announced that the restriction of imports of fruit will not apply to fruit imported from the British Dominions.

The Sugar Commission announces that, as a result of the limitation of imports, the supplies available during 1916 will probably be 20 to 25 per cent. below 1915.

Danish Scare-Mongers Sentenced To Prison

Three Women Spread Rumor
British Troops Had Landed,
Causing People to Flee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 15.—Three women have been sentenced to imprisonment at Flensburg, in Schleswig, for spreading a rumor that British troops had landed on the coast of Schleswig, which caused immense excitement, many persons fleeing.

The Weather

Overcast and damp weather, with dense mist or fog. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.0 and the minimum 41.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.5 and 38.5.

ERZEROUH FALLS; RUSSIANS CAPTURE LAST DEFENCE LINE

It Was the Only Turkish
Stronghold on the Cau-
casian Front

BIG EFFECT LIKELY

May Mean Ottoman Resist-
ance in Armenia Brok-
en for Good

5 DAYS ASSAULT

Grand-Duke Nicholas Tells
Tsar Storming Was An
Unprecedented Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 16.—The brilliant operations of the Russian army of the Caucasus have just culminated in the capture of Erzeroum, the only Turkish fortress on this front. The fate of the fortress was sealed after the capture, on the evening of the 15th, of seven forts composing the first line of the eastern fortifications and two forts guarding the left flank.

The fall of Erzeroum will undoubtedly have an effect not only on the operations in the Caucasus and Asia Minor, but also on the Turkish operations in Europe.

The forts captured by the Russians at Erzeroum belong to the outer line, comprising fifteen forts, situated on heights at a varying distance of from four to sixteen miles from the citadel. The intervening ground is marshy.

Earlier communications stated: After an artillery preparation, we stormed another of the Erzeroum forts and took over twenty guns, some munitions and a number of prisoners. Seven more of the forts of Erzeroum have been captured.

Grand-Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the Tsar:—"God has accorded the valiant troops of the army in the Caucasus such great help that Erzeroum was taken after five days of unprecedented assault. I am inexpressibly happy to inform your Majesty of this victory."

London, February 16.—Russia's capture of Erzeroum is welcomed enthusiastically. It may mean that the Turkish resistance in Armenia is broken for good and it will have an excellent moral effect on the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Persia.

Peking, February 14.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: February 11.—On the Riga sector, between the Mitau road and the River Dvina, a lively gun-fire is in progress. Our artillery at many places dispersed the enemy's working parties.

Three miles eastward of Ikskul, two explosions occurred on an enemy battery. In the region of Illust, we exploded a mine under a German blockhouse and occupied the crater.

Destroy Niemen Bridge

The scouts of one of our regiments, having accomplished some successful reconnoitering work in the region southward of Lovcha, destroyed a bridge which the enemy were building across the River Niemen.

At Chemerin, our infantry and artillery, co-operating with each other, repulsed two consecutive enemy counter-attacks, which were delivered after a preparation consisting of a hurricane of fire from heavy and light guns. Southward of this place, our scouts accomplished some successful reconnoitering.

In the Gebrov region, the enemy attempted to re-occupy the height we had captured by delivering an attack with numerically superior forces, assisted by a hurricane of artillery fire. The height remained in our hands.

The Black Sea.—On February 10, our gunboats continued to bombard the enemy positions in the coast region.

The Caucasian front.—We are continuing to advance. All the

enemy's counter offensives are checked by our fire.

February 12.—On the Riga sector, the enemy bombarded our trenches adjoining the river with large bombs. On the Dvinsk positions, the fighting for the possession of a crater formed by the explosion of a mine continued during the whole day and ended in our favor.

Garbunovka Occupied

After lively firing, we occupied the village of Garbunovka. Near Lake Svencen, fighting is proceeding with hand-grenades. At Chemerin, the enemy, from time to time, opened a hurricane of fire on the height we had occupied.

In Galicia, in the region of Zebrov, the enemy showed great determination to dislodge us from the height we had captured. After suffering heavy losses, they succeeded in their object, but, later on, by an impetuous counter-attack delivered by one of our famous old regiments, the enemy were for the second time hurled down from the height.

The prisoners captured on this height testified that our artillery caused immense losses to the enemy. In the evening and during the night of February 11, the enemy, in order to re-capture the height, delivered three desperate counter-attacks, but they were all repulsed, the enemy suffering enormous losses.

The Caucasian front.—Our successful advance is continuing. February 13.—On the Riga sector, a lively artillery duel is proceeding. On the remaining sector and in the region of Berzund, our artillery caused an explosion in the enemy's lines.

Hurl Germans Back

In the Verver region, south of Ikskul, in the Jakobstad sector, a German party attempted to approach our trenches westward of Livenhof. Our troops sent against them hurled them back.

On the Dvinsk sector, the liveliest firing is taking place at Illux, where the Germans threw hand-grenades with asphyxiating gas. The German attempt to surround the village of Garbunovka, which we had just captured, was prevented by our cross-fire.

The Black Sea.—On February 11, our gunboats destroyed with their gun-fire the permanent bridges in the coast region. They also sank eight sailing-vessels.

The Caucasian front.—During the engagements in the region of Erzerum, our troops are surmounting passes that are difficult of access. They are advancing in deep snow and there is 87.8 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost. We have captured several tens of officers, over 600 men, seven guns, several machine-guns, caissons and an ammunition depot.

Besides, we captured from the enemy 1,000 head of cattle. A violent explosion occurred in one of the forts of Erzerum fortress during our bombardment. Our troops have dislodged the Turks from positions in the Hnis region and stormed the town of Kop.

In Persia, we have occupied the town of Dovlat-Abad, in the Hamadan region.

Origin of Shanghai Lost To History

(Continued from Page 1)

importance, and the amount of Government funds, received for taxes, etc. was never very large at any one time, but in recent years the trade of the place has largely increased, the population has grown, funds have accumulated, and worst of all, the raids of pirates from the sea have been very bad.

Great Place for Robbers

"In the past year or two," he says, "more than one hundred families have been robbed, their houses burned and many people killed by these depredators." He therefore begs the Emperor "to issue an order for the immediate building of a wall around the town, so that people can protect themselves from the inroads of the sea pirates." The wall as originally built was 9 li (about three miles) in circumference, and 24 feet in height. The most round the outside was said to be about 15,000 feet in length, and 30 feet wide. This moat has been for many recent years nothing more than a filthy ditch, until since the revolution in 1911, the old city wall has been torn down, the ditch filled up, and a fine boulevard has been made on it where now run the electric trams.

It is a thoroughfare for carriages, richas, wheelbarrows and foot passengers. The wall had thirty "bow and arrow" towers, and thirty-six hundred parapets.

The location and time of building, etc. of the various yamens are given in the history. The Arsenal now known as the Kiangnan Arsenal was originally built on the north bank of the Whangpoo in the region of Hongkew by Li Hung-chang, but by the request of Ting Jih-chang in the 5th year of Tung Chih, 1868, it was removed to its present site on the bank of the Whangpoo south of the city.

Under the section headed "Signs and Omens," we find some curious statements. According to these records the people of Shanghai used to be so full of superstition and belief in signs and omens as the

negroes in the United States. Nearly everything in the heaven above and in the earth beneath was susceptible of use in conveying some message at some time during the year, according to this doctrine of omens. For instance, on the first day of the new year early in the morning careful observation of the winds and clouds was made.

Old Weather Laws

If the clouds were of an azure color, it portended a visitation of locusts during the year. If the clouds were white, there would be uprisings of robbers and soldiers. If the clouds were purple, there would be drought. If black, there would be flood, and if yellow, there would be a good crop year. A north east wind showed that there were going to be fine crops during the ensuing year. The people were always delighted when the weather on New Year's day was cool and cloudy.

There is a proverb which says, "When the first day of the year is dark and dreary, all parts of the country will have good crops." During the first twelve days of the new year water is drawn out of the wells with bowls and jars, and weighed, the weight of the water being used to indicate the probability of drought or flood during the year. If the water was heavy, it showed that floods were to be expected, and if light, there would be drought.

As the specific gravity of all pure water is the same everywhere, one wonders how the people could determine the difference in the weight of the water they drew from the wells. It may be that there was either some juggling with the amount of water, or more likely some self-deception in weighing it. It is said that on the 8th day of the year in the evening the passage of the Chan constellation (Orion) on either side of the moon was observed, and prognostications made by it.

New Year Signs. If the constellation passed to the west of the moon it showed that there would be drought during the year. Otherwise, there would be floods. The state of the weather on the night of the first day of the year also had significance for the whole year. If a rainbow appeared at any time during the first month, it showed that in the 10th moon grain would be dear. If the weather was good on the 12th of the second moon, there would be plenty of fruit during the year.

If on the 3rd of the third moon the singing of frogs was heard in the forenoon, it showed that the crops on high ground would be good, but if heard in the afternoon, the crops on the low lands would be good. The 11th of the 3rd moon is the day for the sprouting of wheat, and the 4th of the 4th moon is the day for the reaping of the rice. If the weather on these days was good, the people were happy.

If on the 8th day there was rain, it spoiled the barley. The people disliked for the weather on the night of the 16th to be cloudy. They had a proverb which said: "If on this night the weather was dark and threatening, the village people of the western villages would be walking round their fields crying" (because there would be floods).

M. Conti, French Minister, Leaving

Succeeded at Peking by Former
Minister to Siam, M.
Lefevre-Pontalis

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 17.—M. Conti, the French Minister to Peking, is leaving at an early date. His successor, M. Lefevre-Pontalis, Minister to Siam, is already on his way to Peking.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock.

1. Waltz "Shella".....Nemo
2. One Step "Some Smole".....Romberg
3. Waltz "Unrequited Love".....Lincke
4. One Step "By the Beautiful Sea".....Carroll
5. Waltz "Just a Moment".....Van Alstyne
6. One Step "I'll do it all over again".....Gumble

Mr. A. DE KRIGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

Chao Ching-hua for Communications Bank

According to the China Times, Liang Shih-yi has appointed Chao Ching-hua as the Manager of the Bank of Communications in Shanghai. Hsu Pao-chi of that bank protested, but Shih Sheng-chi mediated and now Chao Ching-hua has been appointed and will soon come to Shanghai to take up his new duties.

SCANDINAVIAN VESSEL IS SEIZED BY GERMANS

Captured on Voyage to India,
She Has to Give Up Cargo
Of Steel Rails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 16.—The steamer Ceylon (2,280 tons; H. W. Larsen, Bergen; or 5,235 tons; Swedish East Asiatic Company, Gothenburg), outward bound from Christiania to India, was chased in the North Sea by a German cruiser, taken into a German port and a quantity of steel rails removed. The ship was released and resumed her voyage, but, her coal being exhausted and meeting with violent gales, she had to enter Queens-town, to replenish her bunkers.

The steamer Tergetesta (4,308 tons) has been sunk off the East Coast. The crew have been landed.

The Dutch steamer Bandoeng (5,851 tons; Rotterdamse Lloyd), from Batavia to Rotterdam, is being towed to Northfleet, in a damaged condition.

Eight of the crew were wounded and twelve are missing through the sinking of H. M. light-cruiser Arethusa.

Artois Assault Cost Germans Heavy Loss

Entirely Disproportionate To
Results Say French; Half
Effectives Put Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 16.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported that the French have re-captured part of their advanced elements at Tahure.

The communique in the evening reported: The day was relatively quiet. Our trench-guns in Artois bombarded the enemy organizations in the vicinity of the Lille road.

Our batteries west of the Oise bombarded a train and supply convoy in the station at Epagny, north of Vic-sur-Aisne. There was a destructive bombardment of the German works north-east of Soissons.

We exploded a mine at Pille Morte, in the Argonne, occupying the crater. In Upper Alsace, our artillery, all day, shelled the German positions east of Seppois.

The communique this afternoon reported: We re-captured more ground at Tahure.

The communique in the evening stated that some enemy works and supply convoys were shelled at various points. Otherwise there was nothing to report.

A semi-official statement says: The Germans are trying hard to exploit the semblance of military successes gained by their local attacks.

The assault in Artois had been long prepared and was preceded by formidable mine explosions, which took months to arrange and a long bombardment. Nevertheless, the Germans merely gained a footing at a few points, from which they were driven out with grenades.

Their losses have been entirely disproportionate to the results, amounting to half of the very large number of effectives engaged.

London, February 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique states: On Monday night, after a heavy bombardment of the whole front of the Ypres salient, south of Hooze, the enemy made several infantry attacks and broke into our front trench on a front of 600 yards, between the Ypres-Commines canal and the Ypres-Commines railway. All their other attacks failed.

Heavy bombardments on both sides continue. There has been a reciprocal artillery bombardment and heavy grenade-fighting during the past twenty-four hours between the Ypres-Commines Canal and the Ypres-Commines Railway. Fighting continues. Otherwise the day has been quiet along the whole British front.

The capture of six hundred yards of our front line trenches reported yesterday was preceded by a heavy bombardment and the explosion of five mines, which rendered the trenches untenable. The attacks were extended over a front of four thousand yards. Everywhere else they were repulsed, the enemy losing considerably.

The captured trench has frequently changed hands during the past year and hence is called the "International Trench."

Italy Joins Munitions Pool With Her Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 16.—M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, has returned. He says that he has reached a complete understanding with the Italians similar to that come to with Great Britain for pooling munitions. General d'Alloio will henceforth participate in his periodical meetings with Mr. Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE

A telephoned report that a large godown on the Ferry Road was on fire called out several companies of the Fire Brigade about 8.30 last night. When the apparatus pulled up after a long hard run they discovered that the supposed big fire had dwindled to a blaze in a mat shed at the Junction of Ichang and Ferry Roads. Chinese had already put out the fire by beating it with bamboos.

Only 10,000 Oppose Allies at Monastir Three Thousand Troops Are German, the Rest Being Bulgarians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, February 15.—According to reliable information from Monastir, the enemy forces in that region do not exceed 10,000, of whom 3,000 are Germans and the rest Bulgarians.

OTTAWA FIRE INQUIRY

Brigade Chief Convinced Outbreak
Was Incendiary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 16.—During the investigation into the fire at Parliament Buildings, the fire-chief stated that, in his opinion, the fire was of incendiary origin. The Hon. T. S. Sproule, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, concurred with this opinion and mentioned the warnings against incendiarism he received when he was Speaker.

The Canadian Government has gratefully accepted from the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London a new mace for Parliament and is sending a portion of the old mace found in the ruins of the Houses of Parliament to be incorporated in the new one.

RIMINI IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 15.—Enemy aeroplanes bombed Rimini at four o'clock this morning, doing slight damage. Two civilians were wounded.

News Brevities

The second of the series of special dances being given by the American Co. S.V.C. took place last night at the Astor House. The attendance was very large. The ball room had been specially decorated for the occasion by the crew of the gunboat Helena, and presented a most attractive appearance. The orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Papini furnished a program of dance music which was notable for many new and inviting numbers.

An outbreak occurred at 3.50 a.m. yesterday at 85-86 Tiendong Road, the premises being used as a Chinese clothing store. No. 2 Company attended the call, and found on arrival that the inmates had practically extinguished the flames. The origin of the fire is the subject of a special investigation.

ADEQUATELY PREPARED FOR EGYPT'S DEFENCE, LORD KITCHENER SAYS

Regrets Exemptions Have Seriously
Lessened Men Obtainable
Under Derby Scheme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, reviewing the situation, announced that, although the Indian troops had been withdrawn from France, the British forces there had been materially increased by eight divisions (about 160,000) of the new army.

Adequate preparations have been made for the threatened invasion of Egypt. Lord Kitchener said that General Aylmer was awaiting further re-inforcements before advancing.

Though the attempt of the Senussi on the western flank of Egypt, which up to the present had resulted in complete failure and disaster, had caused a certain feeling of unrest, the admirable loyalty of the Egyptians was an effective barrier to the raiders penetrating to the cultivated areas.

Lord Kitchener stated that the operations in Mesopotamia, which, hitherto, have been controlled from India, will now come under the direction of the War Office. The behavior of the British and Indian troops had been worthy of the traditions of the British army. He hoped that the operations before long would reach a satisfactory stage. General Townshend had sufficient supplies for a considerable period.

He mentioned how seriously the numbers of men immediately obtainable under the Derby scheme had been affected by exemptions. He

hoped soon to be able to reassure the House on the chances of obtaining the numbers required.

Lord Kitchener explained that, at the outset, the allies were hampered at Salonica by inadequate harbor and railway facilities.

Reviewing the roles of the allies, he said that the morale of the French was now at its highest level, while the Italians had shown splendid courage. He was sure that, despite the strength of the enemies' positions, the allies would eventually push their attack home. Russia was now re-organized and equipped and the activity of the people in the manufacture of munitions demonstrated their determination to win.

Referring to the change in the

command in the British expeditionary force in France, the Secretary for War said that Lord French had had on his shoulders 17 months' ceaseless activity in the field. His duties, now he is in command of the home forces, are to co-ordinate duties of the highest importance, requiring central control. His invaluable services had placed all under an obligation to him.

General Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant record and high soldierly reputation were sufficient warrant for the country's confidence in his success.

Lord Kitchener concluded with an assurance of his confidence in a victorious issue of the war for the allies, which would ensure peace for many generations.



Guard against any possible
germs of any kind from
any source by using

**CARNATION
CREAM**

(from contented cows)

Place before your family a
Clean, Pure Cream, which
they may drink with no
ill effects.

CLEAN - PURE - SWEET
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.**
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.
BANKS FOR
Sole in Hong
Kong and
Shanghai
by
THE
HIMROD
CO.
CURE FOR
ASTHMA



Dunlop Tyre Repairs are beyond question
efficient and economical.

Ruined tyres usually start from small
beginnings. Nip the evil in the bud by sending
the damaged cover to the Dunlop Rubber Co.'s
Repair Shop, 20, Kiukiang Road.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd.

(Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.)

20, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Tel: 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic

We have the largest stock of

YALE HARDWARE

in China and shall be glad to supply
Yale Lock Sets to any builders.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.

800 YARDS OF BRITISH LINES IN YPRES AREA ARE TAKEN BY STORM

Majority of Defenders Killed; Three Attempts to Regain Positions All Fail

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 15.—Western theater.—South-east of Ypres, 800 yards of the British lines were stormed, after a bombardment by heavy artillery. The majority of the defenders were killed but one officer and several dozen men were taken prisoners.

On the street from Lens to Bethune, the border of a crater was occupied, after a mine explosion. Lens has again been bombarded.

North-west of Rheims, the French made gas attacks. In the Champagne, a weak attack against our new positions north-west of Tahure, after heavy preparation by artillery, was repulsed.

A night counter-attack against our position at Obersept failed.

February 16.—Western theater.—Yesterday, the British attacked three times, without success, the positions south-east of Ypres taken by the Germans. 100 Britishers were made prisoners.

The French in the Champagne again tried to re-take the positions north-west of Tahure, but again failed, just as on the day before. Rainy weather in general hampers activity.

Eastern theater.—Snow-storms are blowing on the whole eastern front.

Repulse Italians at Rombon

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 15.—Italian theater.—Italian artillery bombarded the Austro-Hungarian positions on both sides of the Seisera and the Seebach valley and at midnight opened fire against the front between the Fella Valley and Mount Viah. The Italians renewed their attacks against the position in the Rombon district of Flitach, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Eleven Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes threw bombs on the railway station and factories at Milan. Thick clouds of smoke were observed. Unhindered by artillery fire and the enemy's aeroplanes, the Austro-Hungarian observers directed the throwing of the bombs.

In the aerial fights, the Austro-Hungarians kept the upper hand. Several aeroplanes bombed a factory in Schio, with visible success. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, February 14.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—In consequence of a successful Turkish attack on the British camp at Balin, near Korna, the British fled, leaving 500 dead. During the same combat, a small detachment of the enemy was encircled and annihilated.

The enemy suffered heavy losses by a surprise attack made by the Turks against Sukesch-Sobejneh, between Korna and Nasrje, where also the British political agent was wounded.

Caucasian theater.—Fighting has taken place between the advanced posts in the center, with increasing violence. They partly spread to the main position. The enemy's attacks were balanced by counter-attacks.

Two Russian aeroplanes were

forced to descend in consequence of Turkish artillery fire.

Allege Rumanian Espionage

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—A report from Budapest states that a Rumanian court-martial declared that the Rumanian Military Attache in Paris communicated the contents of secret military documents to another Balkan state.

A report has arrived from Milan that the Russian Minister to Montenegro, who went to Italy with the rest of the Diplomatic Corps, has been recalled. Recently, the Russian theaters were ordered not to play any more the Montenegrin national hymn.

At a convention of the members of the Parliaments of the Principalties of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, held in Erfurt, it was decided that, in view of the moral union of all Germans, both sovereign Principalties shall be amalgamated into one state.

During the month of January, in the Belgian and French territories occupied by the Germans, 10 men, 13 women and 12 children of the native civilian population were killed by British, French and Belgian shells, while 28 men, 44 women and 27 children were wounded.

News has come to hand from Petrograd that seven workmen have been court-martialled there because they belonged to the International Socialist party. Two of them, Gushev and Bodrov, have been deported to Siberia.

During the last days, a Reuter report has been repeatedly published in the foreign press stating that a German man-of-war sank in the Kattegat. Competent German authorities declare that this report is a simple invention.

The official rates at the Berlin Bourse for foreign exchange quotations are as follows:—New York 5.36; Holland 229 1/2—229 3/4; Denmark 152 1/2—153 1/4; Sweden 152 1/2—153 1/4; Norway 152 1/2—153 1/4; Switzerland 103 1/2—103 3/4; Austria-Hungary 69.45—69.55; Rumania 84 1/2—85 1/2; Bulgaria 77—78.

American Soldiers Die In Attempt To Rescue Comrades

Brownsville, Texas, January 27.—To rescue two members of the 4th Field Artillery, who had been taken prisoners by Mexican guards, a detachment of 13 artillerymen and a number of 6th Cavalrymen, led by 1st Lieut. John E. Mort, 2nd Lieut. Bernard R. Payten and 2nd Lieut. Albert W. Waldron, crossed the Rio Grande at Progreso under fire yesterday, three artillerymen and one cavalryman losing their lives, whether as a result of Mexican bullets or from drowning is not yet known.

Officers Arrested

Maj.-gen. Funston, in command of the troops along the border, has ordered the three American officers placed under arrest, and a vigorous investigation of the affair is being held.

The clash was precipitated when Pts. Wheeler and Pederson of the 4th Artillery, who had been bathing in the river, swam over and landed on the Mexican side of the line. As they climbed the bank, in sight of their comrades on the American side, two armed Mexican guards ran up and placed them under arrest, proceeding to march them away.

Bullets Churn Water

This sight infuriated the soldiers on the American side who, with three officers leading them, plunged into the river and began to swim across. The Mexicans opened fire and the water around the swimmers was churned with the bullets, while American rifles attempted to cover the crossing.

Before wading depth on the Mexican side had been reached, four soldiers had thrown up their arms and disappeared.

The two captured soldiers are still prisoners in the hands of their captors, who are stated by the Mexican Carranza commander to be bandits. The Carranza soldiers along this section of the Rio Grande have, the commander reports, been ordered to the rescue of the two artillerymen.

Complete details of the affair are still lacking.

Servian Snipers Arrested By Austrians



Even women and children took part in the desperate but unavailing attempt to resist the invading Germans, Austrians and Bulgars in Servia. Tottering old men and women have been found with smoking guns shooting at the Bulgarian and German soldiers. The picture shows a party of men and women snipers arrested by the Austrians.

COL. BRYAN TO FIGHT PRESIDENT WILSON?

Reported Commoner Is Planning Follow-Up Campaign On Pacifism

Washington, D.C., January 20.—With the announcement that President Wilson is ready to take the stump in a speaking tour that will carry him into many of the different sections of the continent, came the statement from friends of William J. Bryan that the peace-at-any-price advocate would follow the president and make addresses in the same town and, if possible, from the same platform used by the chief executive.

It is considered probable that Mr. Wilson will leave the White House on January 27 and will begin his speaking in the cities of the Middle West. From all over the country have come invitations to the president to speak at mass meetings in behalf of preparedness, and he has been able to accept none of them as yet, although it is intimated that if circumstances permit, he will avail himself of the invitations.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS OF U.S. TO BE LEVIATHANS

Navy Board Plans Heaviest And Speediest Seadogs Afloat

Washington, D.C., January 15.—Four thousand tons heavier than the greatest battleship now building for the American fleet, to cost complete nearly \$2,000,000 more than the California, just laid down, is expected to cost, and with guns heavier than the heaviest now designed, will be the two super-dreadnoughts for which this session of Congress will be asked authorization, according to the general outline of the plans of the general board of the navy, announced last night.

The board proposes that each of these super-dreadnoughts will be of 36,000 tons, with electrically driven propelling machinery capable of giving the ships a cruising radius of 10,000 miles. Their speed will be the highest possible to be attained without an undue sacrifice of armor and armament.

Each of these mammoth fighting machines will be armed with 10 16-inch guns in her main battery. Such will be the general characteristics of the main naval units to be asked of Congress by the general board, the cost of each complete being estimated at \$18,000,000.

U.S. Navy Engineers Not being Outdistanced Says Bureau Chief

Washington, D. C., January 28.—"American naval engineers are not being outstripped in the race for speed and effectiveness," said Robert S. Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department, in a statement to the naval committee of the house of representatives yesterday. "The designs for Uncle Sam's battleships and submarines are fully equal to those used by any foreign navy."

In answer to a question from one of the committee he said that after careful consideration he believed the naval authorities would probably decide to stick to the 20-knot oil-burning submarine boats which are now under construction, or planned instead of attempting to build faster boats, although there are designs for 25-knot underwater craft in the department.

"Our 20-knot boats are faster than anything the foreign navies have now," he told the committee.

SAYS T. K. K. FACES A \$750,000 OPIUM CLAIM

Someone Will Be Asked To Pay For Bogus Shipment Of Drug

San Francisco, January 20.—There is a fine point for lawyers, in the possibilities of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company, having to pay \$755,000 for alleged opium which was not opium but glucose and engine drippings.

This is not a joke. It is a question that is worrying the T. K. K. people so seriously that W. H. Avery is now in Washington doing his best with the Treasury Department.

The case stands thus: Last month the T. K. K. freighter Seryo Maru came into port from the Orient on the way to West Coast ports. Plainly shown on the manifest was a consignment of opium valued by the shippers at \$750,000.

The local inspectors made note of the item and told Collector Davis, who immediately ordered seizure. The opium was not billed to this port but to Salina Cruz, Mexico. The consignment was here merely in transit.

Company Gives Receipt

T. K. K. had receipted for the consignment as so many packages "said to contain" opium. After the packages were seized and opened they were found to contain an imitation, consisting of glucose colored with dirty engine oil.

Now the consignors are asking

questions as to what has happened to their opium. They claim:

That opium was shipped.

That it was not delivered.

That the T. K. K. must pay for it at the market price—or some \$750,000.

Where Is My Opium?

The consignee in Mexico has joined with the consignors to make a fuss and is asking:

"Where is my opium?"

The T. K. K. claims that it has a receipt from the Government to show that all packages seized were intact at the time of seizure, so that it was impossible for real opium to be replaced with imitation in transit and that if anybody is responsible it is the United States Government.

And the Government claims that it had a right to seize the goods consigned as opium. If it wasn't opium it was certainly not the Government's fault. If there be damages the steamship company must pay.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

U. S. NAVY-WIRELESS TO SWEEP PACIFIC

Contracts Are Approved For Most Powerful Stations In the World

Washington, January 19.—One of the final steps toward linking the United States and its foreign possessions together by a great chain of wireless stations was taken today when Secretary of the Navy Daniels approved a contract with the Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco for the equipment of the big radio stations now under construction at San Diego, Cavite, P. I., and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Completion of these stations within the next year will pave the way for radio communication from Washington not only to the insular possessions, but to almost any point in the world where there may be a receiving plant. Plans are being prepared by the

Navy Department to increase the power of the equipments at Tutuila and Guam, so as to make them a part of the world chain.

Intermediate stations at Boston, New Orleans, Point Loma, Chicago and Guantanamo already have been strengthened, and are able to relay messages from ships at sea to Washington, via the Arlington towers.

Further advancement in radio development will be made this year at Charleston, S. C. San Juan, Key West, Puget Sound, Cordova and Mare Island. The plants at these places will be strengthened and their radius of communications greatly extended.

The new stations at Pearl Harbor and Cavite will be the most powerful in the world. They will be equipped with apparatus for exchanging messages over an area of approximately 4,500 miles, the greatest distance ever attempted by radio plants doing a regular business.

Each will maintain direct communication with San Diego, the Canal Zone and the Arlington stations, and be able to sweep the Pacific ocean from the Philippine Islands to Alaska and the Canal Zone.

JUST RECEIVED.

Best Quality Japanese Fancy

Floor Matting, Square Mats and Stair Mats

FOR SALE

Marques, Chang & Pereira Co.

128a, Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

Silberman's

beg to notify their customers and friends that on

MARCH 1st

next they will open spacious new premises at

No. 1 B, BROADWAY,

(Opposite the Astor House)

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Freshest and most up-to-date stock in town. Prices low.

Burr 3 Broadway

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

YOU CANNOT EQUAL THE ECONOMY



to be obtained by using the ELECTRIC MOTOR

For all purposes, from the driving of a Silk Winder to that of a Cotton Mill, electric current from the Municipal mains, has shown itself in Shanghai to be not only the best, but also the

CHEAPEST POWER.

Advice will be willingly supplied free by the Electricity Department, on the electrification of Mills and Factories.

For particulars, etc., apply to the

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and 41397 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2669. Tel. No. 840.



"Gold Band" CIGARETTES
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

REASON ONE
Because the finest crops of Virginia leaf the American Tobacco fields produce are enclosed within its white coats of vegetable tissue

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.



NO GERMAN STARVATION, DECLARES AN OBSERVER

Merely Thought of Hunger, Not
The Fact of It, Has Pro-
duced the Outcry

NEVER ANY WANT OF FOOD

Political Quarreling Over Ques-
tions of Price, Distribution,
And Surrender

By Garret Garrett
(New York Times)

Berlin, December 27.—The German stomach is an imperious organ, very jealous of its economic rights, very touchy, accustomed to be over-nourished. To trifle with its habits entails perilous political consequences. For many years it has carried on a winning feud with those who speculate in its needs for private gain. And now it hates England and clamors for the vengeance of Heaven, not on account of anything it has suffered, which according to German scientists is no more than was good for it, but because England threatened to starve it. Really it has never been hungry since the war began. If its condition had been at any time so uncomfortable as the world supposed it to be the war had then been ended.

There is no scarcity of food in Germany actually. That is to say, there now is and has been always plenty to eat. There has been only too little of this or that, made up for by more than enough of something else. A deficit of grain is offset by an abundance of potatoes; a deficit of meat by an increased supply of fish; a deficit of fat by an abundance of honey, and so on. And as the war has now gone through two harvests, as conditions tend rather to improve than to become worse, and as the surplus food production of Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey now is added to the resources of Germany and Austria-Hungary, it is not easy to imagine how the German people are going to be starved. They are eating, statistically, perhaps 15 per cent. less than they normally would, and yet, perhaps, ten per cent. more than they need to eat. The case is somewhat better than the statistical statement would imply, since, owing to rigid methods of regulation, much waste of distribution is eliminated. A country that has normally produced only 85 per cent. of its own food, suddenly cut off from its outside supplies, must be supposed to have a deficit of 15 per cent., but where formerly was waste and now is none, the people will be able to consume 85 per cent. of the normal amount, plus the former waste, which now they also eat. That alone is a considerable factor, though it cannot be statistically expressed.

Meeting Kriegsbrote

On entering Germany for the first time since the war began one has certain disagreeable expectations. One feels the weight of much beautiful white Dutch bread consumed in Holland, camel fashion. Here are 65,000,000 people living on diminished rations. One is prepared to see their stomachs through their eyes, and to be regarded one's self with envy, as a well-fed visitor from the outside world, where there is everything to eat. It is true that the color, texture, and quality of bread change abruptly. At the frontier station is "kriegsbrot," (war bread), brown, sliced very thin and a little soggy. On the walls are posters, reminding travelers of their obligation to eat moderately in war time. But the outlet is very good, the gravy rich, the potatoes delicious, the coffee only Prussian—and the cost is altogether 2 marks and 60 pfennigs, that is, about 75 cents.

This is really not so bad, and, on second scrutiny, the people look not in the least undernourished. On the railway station counter are cakes and things like pies, and ham and cheese and sausage sandwiches. On the spiezwagen, proceeding toward Berlin, the bread is lighter, in the form of rolls, there is anything one wants to eat, including butter, and one begins to part with one's recollections of the last meal in Holland. At the hotel the next morning one receives with breakfast his daily bread card, but here the bread is really very good. It is a meatless day, the waiter tells you. For lunch there is sole and other fish, with plenty of potatoes, and dainty things in sauce; but, of course, this is luxurious living. For dinner one goes to a popular restaurant to see what a meatless day is really like. There one has poached eggs, fried potatoes, string beans in sauce, and herring with coffee and very palatable bread for about 60 cents.

"Living," says the pro-German American resident, "is still cheaper in Berlin than New York, though prices have gone up about 30 per cent. on the average. Here, for example," pointing it out on the bill

INDOOR SPORTS

GEE WHIZ DICK—
YOU LOOK GREAT.
GOIN TO A BLOWOUT?
I HEARD THE BOSS SAY
THAT YOU BOLLED UP
AND LOOKED LIKE THE
REAL MCCOY—
WELL A FELLOW WITH
A NICE SHAPE LIKE
YOU HANG COULDN'T
HELD OUT
LOOK GREAT—
SAY—ETC.

THE BOSS SAID
I LOOKED SWEETLY
HEY?



INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A BIRD
BULL THE OFFICE
GAY DOG—JUST
BEFORE MAKING
A TOUCH FOR A HALF



of fare, "is a dish at 1 mark and 30 pfennigs that was formerly 1 mark; another at 1 mark 60 pfennigs that was 1 mark 20 pfennigs before, and so on down the list. Beer and wine have not gone up at all."

"Yes," one says, "but what of the very poor? This after all is a place where only those come who have money to spend. How is it in the slums?"

"There are no slums in Berlin," says the American resident. "But go yourself and look at some of the open-air markets tomorrow. There you will see what the people, the housewives, actually pay for food."

That one does. On the bank of the Spree Canal is one of the largest open-air markets, stretching away for many blocks. Its patrons are the wage earners of the industries around Berlin. There is no clamoring for food. This now is a meat day, and there is plenty of meat. Roast beef is one mark 10 pfennigs to one mark twenty per pound (25 to 30 cents), and yet some prefer fish.

Making It Go Around

These are first impressions. They do not require to be modified on more extended observation; in time they lose somewhat off their importance. The problem of food supply ceases rapidly to be paramount, and at last seems hardly to be serious. Economy of consumption and efficiency of distribution were the first terms of the experiment in self-sustenance. The supply was sufficient. Down to the very lowest economic strata the people are adequately nourished. In the large cities for years before the war were people's kitchens, where wholesome food was served at very low prices. They were financed to begin with in a philanthropic or social spirit, but they were required nevertheless to be solvent on their own account. They do not pay dividends, but they are self-supporting. The patronage of these places has increased during the war, but that is all. On a meatless day, in the people's kitchen at Frankfurt, for instance, a bowl of very good barley soup and a large dish of sauerkraut and boiled potatoes may be had for 25 pfennigs, that is about six cents. On the five meat days meat is added, and the cost is forty pfennigs, or about ten cents.

To each of these kitchens in the large municipalities has been added since the war a place where cooked food is dispensed to those who have been certified as unable to pay anything. That is official charity. It is very little availed of. During a quarter of an hour you may count perhaps fifteen women, coming singly or in twos and threes, with their baskets and dishes and jars for potatoes boiled in their jackets, sauerkraut and meat and soup. They take it away hot and serve it on their own tables at home. There are never crowds of applicants. A bread line is unknown. Only the women come; they are always clean, respectable looking, with clothes in good order. At a guess one would say that more bread of charity is given in a bad winter to the poor in New York alone on account of unemployment than is being given in all Germany on account of war. And the way of giving it is very different.

After the first week one's German acquaintance, having waited for the effect, begin to ask, "Are you sure you receive enough to eat in Germany?" Excellency of the Foreign Office, one's host, observes that one is carelessly breaking the hollow

straws that come with the sherry cobbler and says, very solemnly, "You know, we now make bread of straw in Germany." That is technically true. It is one of the things they achieved in the laboratories when the chemists attacked the food problem, but it is of no great practical consequence, because it was never necessary to be availed of. Excellency explains the process at length, and adds, (one might have been fooled until then,) "Perhaps after you are gone," pointing to the straws, "they will be gathered up and saved for bread." Your host at a private table pretends on a meatless day to be deeply humiliated that the great dish is delicious trout swimming in a gorgeous plum sauce, and sighs, "You see how we have to live in Germany."

When the Stomach Howled

All of this seems, of course, incompatible with the facts, first, that Germany has protested so vehemently against the efforts of England to starve 65,000,000 people, making that the justification for her submarine warfare, and, second, that in the Reichstag and in the German papers, especially the Socialist press, there has been a continual outcry against the rise in the cost of living, followed by commotions described as bread, meat and butter "riots" led by the housewives of Berlin. The explanations are simple. As to the first fact, the stomach howled before it was hurt. It howled at the thought of being pinched, and it will be slow to forgive England for its intention. As for the internal agitation, it is political.

The agrarian or agricultural interest is politically powerful. It is too tenderly treated by the Government; all the remainder of the population protests, led by the Socialists. Naturally, the interests of those who produce food would conflict with those who consume it. When the English had declared a blockade against Germany's food supply, the German Government took absolute and arbitrary control of the distribution and consumption of grain in the Empire. Speculation in grain became at once impossible. Then were called in the statisticians, the physicists, the chemists and specialized scientists to decide how the grain should be apportioned between people and animals to equalize the relative values of animal and vegetable food, and in general to determine the best possible use to be made of all there was. Many problems arose. Food may go either from the soil direct to man, or from the soil through animals first, reaching man in the form of meat. Then there was the difference between city and country people to consider. City people required generally, more meat than the others. Also, these scientists took into account the aesthetic value of food, which is important. "For," as one of them said, "if food is made too unattractive to the senses people will not eat enough, and that would be worse." Some mistakes were made. The vegetarians at first had too much their way, and the slaughter of hogs, to save the grain, was overdone. Effect: first, a glut of pork, and months afterward a famine of fat. Germany, normally, consumes a tremendous quantity of fat, more than she produces, importing vegetable oils, of which she herself produces none at all, and also large amounts of raw animal fat.

The original mistake of killing too many swine caused pork to rise very fast in price, which in turn affected

the price of other meat, and of all forms of fat, including butter, and then a great row began. The Government decreed maximum prices, but did not go the whole distance and compel the pig growers to sell. That was its tenderness for the agrarian power. The German farmer in his affection for high prices is kin to farmers anywhere else in the world. He sends three sons to war and holds back a pig for the difference between 200 and 205 marks.

The Socialists in the Reichstag and in their newspapers denounced the producers of food stuffs for their unpatriotism, the Government for not attending to them severely and the speculators above all. The housewives blamed the retailers, and sometimes smashed their windows and overturned their open-air counters. One listening to the commotion from outside might have thought the German stomach was rioting for food. That was not the case. It was the price of food and not the quantity that made the trouble.

The position of the Socialists was this: "If there is no meat or fat, very well. We are willing to do without. But you tell us there is enough, and we believe you, and therefore, we want it at reasonable prices."

Means to Ends

And all the city people for once were with the Socialists. The Government hearkened. But instead of trying to make the producers sell at the maximum prices it sought to limit the consumption of meat and fat, hence the decree of meatless days and fatless days. Naturally, if you make first a maximum price and then limit the consumption to the supply available, the case is solved, as it was with grain. The producer has nothing more to gain by withholding his produce, whereas, if the price is fixed the consumption is unregulated, he may hope that by withholding his produce the scarcity will cause the maximum price to be raised by the Government, as did happen several times with pork prices.

But meatless and fatless days would not limit the consumption unless people all together observed them honestly, which, alas! they did not do. Many householders took in enough meat on meat days to last over the meatless ones. In the public restaurants on meatless days the patronage fell off, because people stayed at home to eat in private the meat they could not be served with in public. Then began the agitation for "meat cards," like "bread cards," which would make it impossible for any one to buy in one day more than his individual allotment. But by this time the swine had begun to multiply again, cattle had become more plentiful at the same time, and in the conferences of science the vegetarians were commanding new respect, going so far as to say that the reaction had gone too far since the great slaughter and that people had better be allowed to

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

By Tad

'May Each Bomb Hit,' Says New Hate Hymn

Latest German Attack on Eng-
land Attributed to Georg
Von Kries

London, Dec. 24.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung prints a new "hymn of hate" of which the following is a translation:

One day is like the other, and every day is gray; each day is full of fog and every draught is cutting. There is no fire on the hearth, there is no glow in any stove.

We warm ourselves with internal anger, we warm ourselves with rage, for outside our walls there is loud rejoicing, and many a golden palace is being built on false victories.

They revile us with words, they spit in our faces; we suspect the truth, however, and do not believe what they say.

We suspect that the German battle cry has long been resounding through Russia, that our comrades are gaining victories . . . and we are not with them.

The thunder of our cannon— which is the German tempest— penetrates thick walls, and reaches us in our dungeon.

We fear, for we believe that it is so, we see it as clear as daylight, Germany's sun of triumph breaking through the enemy passes!

We clench our fists savagely, and wish we were there.

In vain! They tore us from our ships to bring us here, every beat of our hearts cried vainly for home, and now hunger and thirst are reducing us day by day.

We lie here like beggars, in the frost, with open doors. We may not fight for Germany, we only starve for her!

But hark! That is the sound of propellers travelling inland along the course of the Thames!

May every bomb hit you, accursed England, till London's factories are

in ashes, and her palatial banks are more heaps of ruins! Each bomb will have said to you: "So we hated you!"

And if the bombs fell on us, we should not complain, for that would mean an end to our torments, and would be preferable to an English court of law.

We should then die like other warriors, simultaneously with our enemies. Now, like the dogs, we feel only our adversaries' blows.

The others are dying in battle and their blood flows gloriously, while we are dying, without honor, of misery, hate and rage.

The new "hymn of hate" was written by Georg von Kries.

REFERENDUM ON THE SEAMEN'S LAW SOON

Honolulu, January 25.—News that the long looked for referendum of the Seamen's Act has at last been completed was received from Washington this morning at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters.

As a digest of the act has already been compiled by the local chamber it is felt that the members here have a pretty good idea of the measure and will be able to vote intelligently upon it. Secretary Raymond C. Brown said today that the referendum will probably reach here within two weeks at least. It will be referred to the Maritime Affairs Committee for consideration, after which a report will be turned over the chamber members.

Word was received today from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo acknowledging on behalf of the president the resolutions sent to Washington by the local chamber asking for the establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

"The chamber also got word this morning," said Mr. Brown, "that the proposed bill patterned after and enlarging the interstate commerce commission to include carriers by water of foreign and interstate commerce is likely to come up soon for consideration. We wrote to Washington some time ago for further information on it. By it the interstate commerce commission is enlarged to include 11 members."

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS

NIGHT-LATCHES

PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition

of

Yale and Towne world-

renowned Products

at

Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

THE HOME OF YALE LOCKS



OLIVER

Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Since War broke
out, approximately

2,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter
Agency

1, Foochow Road.

Rebirth of a Nation Edition OF THE CHINA PRESS

The Chinese Section of The Rebirth of A Nation Edition is now out of the press and can be obtained at the Offices of THE CHINA PRESS, 41, Canton Road, Shanghai. The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

It contains numerous illustrations and interesting articles on China by well-known writers.

SEND FOR A COPY AT ONCE

Price per copy 50 Cents.
Postage to Outports 8 Cents.

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

American Company S.V.C.

The competition for the "Marksmanship Cup" was held on Sunday, the 13th, and Monday, the 14th, under favorable weather conditions. The conditions were practices 6, 7 and 8 of the S.V.C. Musketry Course (500 and 600 yds.)

Pte. Rasmussen registered his second win on the cup, having made an actual score of 53 out of a possible 60 points, with an allowance of 25% which placed him far in the lead.

Pte. Sauer made the highest actual score—55.

Pte. Sauer, Corp. Armstrong, Sergt. Hykes and Pte. Chapman were the spoon winners.

The following are the scores:

	Actual	Allow.	Score	ance.	Total
Pte. Rasmussen	53	25%	66		
Pte. Sauer	55	Sc'ch	55		
Corp. Armstrong	45	30%	54		
Sergt. Hykes	53	Sc'ch	52		
Pte. Chapman	43	20%	51.6		
Pte. Woodbury	38	35%	51		
Corp. Davis	39	30%	47		
Pte. Katz	40	15%	46		
Corp. Anderson	37	20%	44		
Pte. St. Clair	31	30%	40		
Pte. Swartz	29	35%	39		
Pte. Britton	30	30%	39		
2nd Lt. Newman	36	5%	38		
Pte. Cook	38	30%	36		
Pte. Stocker	25	40%	35		
Pte. Baxter	26	30%	34		
Pte. Hodges	24	30%	31		
Pte. Hill	23	30%	30		
Pte. Wooten	21	40%	29.4		
Pte. Petrocelli	22	30%	28.6		
Act. 1st Sgt. Olsen	22	30%	28.6		
Pte. Stetson	20	30%	26		
Pte. Neff	20	20%	26		
Pte. Williams	18	30%	23.4		
Pte. Hall	18	30%	23.4		
Lt. Swan	21	10%	23.1		
Pte. Erickson	18	25%	22.5		
Pte. Perkins	17	30%	22.1		
Pte. H. E. Davis	17	30%	22.1		
Pte. Lethin	16	20%	21		
Pte. Hoynton	12	30%	16		
Pte. Dick	8	20%	10.4		
Pte. Kinsel	7	40%	8.8		

Sports Correspondence

Billiard Championship

Sporting Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—I am glad to see your correspondent "J" promptly supporting "Blue Chalk's" suggestion to alter the method of conducting the Billiard Championship. The only fair way to decide this matter is to have every entrant for championship honors play every other one. In this year's entry of 12, about 3 players at the most might be counted out as having no chance to win the Championship. Of the remaining 9 players, admitting Porter to be the red hot favorite, every one would have had as good a chance as Porter over a series of games. Barrett, Phillips, Remedios and Komaroff are each capable of averaging from 8 to 10 per innings when in form and Porter's average is not above these figures. Browne, Morris, Walker and Panton can on their day approach these figures and are by no means rank outsiders, and any one of the above is capable of stringing breaks of between 50 and 70 as they have proved time and time again in Club games. Boyes and Grant of the Engineers are in the same class as is also Smyth of the Powhattan Club.

If you get the above mentioned players to play each other in a series of games as suggested, it is by no means a foregone conclusion that it will be a cinch for Porter. To further insure absolute equality in an eclectic competition of this sort I would suggest that Messrs. Hall and Holtz be asked to put up a table and crystallize or bonzoline balls in one of the rooms at the Town Hall, all matches to be played on the one table and with the same set of balls, and that a small admission fee be charged by the Committee to defray any expenses, the balance of funds being devoted to local charities. Billiard players know full well the handicap of playing in strange surroundings on a strange table and with a strange set of balls, but this difficulty has not been met in this Competition, as players were allowed to select a neutral or mutual club and table and invariably managed to get a practice game or two before the match. With a table and surroundings absolutely strange to all the entrants, and no previous practice on the table allowed, we would see what each competitor could do under the circumstances, and I for one predict that the games will be much more interesting and closely contested than has been the case this season. Enclosing my card, I am, yours truly,

J. 2.

Billiards League

Results of recent matches in the Inter-Club Billiards League follow:

Lusitano v. Masonic

G. M. P. Remedios. 250 C. Komaroff. 163

F. H. M. Castro. 201 R. Phillips. 250

C. M. P. Remedios. 250 H. E. Gibson. 151

F. P. Remedios. 184 P. Kohn. 250

J. E. Jensen. 250 R. H. Mulley. 135

Total...1,135 Total...949

Lusitano v. Police

G. M. P. Remedios. 250 Capt. E. I. M.

Barrett. 162

W. Goulbourn. 250

C. Dewing. 241

C. M. P. Remedios. 250

J. Burnside. 170

F. P. Remedios. 217 G. McKay. 250

J. V. Jensen. 250 J. H. Tait. 106

Total...1,217 Total...929

Customs v. Merchant S. C.

G. B. Stormes. 250 E. Green. 129

T. Melhows. 250 J. Tippen. 223

H. S. Chapman. 250 Capt. Purton. 187

H. Cox. 250 Capt. White. 148

H. H. Gowing. 250 Capt. Best. 100

Total...1,250 Total...785

Powhattan v. Municipal

H. Smythe. 83 E. Brown. 250

Peacock. 250 J. Rush. 179

H. E. Brewer. 250 A. Mackin. 221

H. Langley. 250 Abbott. 212

R. Bailey. 197 D. McAllister. 250

Total...1,030 Total...1,112

Police v. M. E. Institute

Capt. Barrett. 250 G. M. Boyes. 132

C. Dewing. 250 J. E. Wilson. 196

J. Burnside. 246 T. Spring. 250

G. McKay. 250 W. S. Campbell. 185

J. H. Tait. 250 G. Alexander. 236

Total...1,246 Total...999

Standing to Date

	Played	Won	Lost	For	Agst.	Points
Lusitano	12	13	0	15738	11681	26
M.E. Institute	12	8	4	13282	12609	16
S. M. Police	13	6	7	14346	14021	12
Customs	12	6	6	13079	12327	12
Powhattan	12	6	6	12961	13569	12
Municipal	12	5	7	12907	13290	10
Masonic	12	5	7	12979	13570	10
M'chant S. C.	12	0	12	11287	15703	0
The Lusitano Club	12	0	12	11287	15703	0

is leading easily, with a margin of 4,057 and 26 points. Out of 65 individual games played, they have won 54 and lost 11.

Obituary

Dr. James Butchart

Nanking, February 16.—Dr. James Butchart, Superintendent of the University Hospital and professor of Ophthalmology in the University medical school, died last evening of blood poisoning. The infection started over three months ago in one of his feet.

Dr. Butchart's death is a very serious loss to the whole missionary body, and especially to his own mission, the Christian Mission, in Nanking.

He came to China a quarter of a century ago and was associated with Dr. Macklin in the Kulu Hospital for two or three years. He then opened an important work at Luchowfu, conducting at his hospital a clinic of 35,000 to 40,000 a year in addition to an extensive outside practice.

During his twenty years at Luchowfu, Dr. Butchart acquired an expert knowledge of the language and people. He was practically a family physician to the whole city. At the same time he gained a wide reputation in China as one of her leading eye specialists.

About three years ago Dr. Butchart was called to Nanking. He brought energy and success to each of his numerous activities. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral service will be held tomorrow, February 17, at 2.30 p.m. in the Quaker Church.

Dr. Warren Jay Crumline

Due to double pneumonia, the death of Mr. Warren Jay Crumline took place at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Crumline was born on January 29, 1892, at Dodge City, Kansas, being the son of Dr. S. J. Crumline, Secretary of the Board of Health for the State of Kansas. He arrived in Shanghai on October 27, last, when he joined the firm of Amos, Bird and Co., as Co-Manager. A sad feature is that deceased had been married just before starting on his trip to the Orient. Mrs. Crumline is in Shanghai. Funeral arrangements had not been decided last night.

In the Courts

Adjourn Enemy Trading Charge

The hearing of the enemy trading charge against the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., was resumed in the British Police Court, yesterday, the session being devoted to the question of the nationality of Carlowitz and Company. Mr. S. H. McKean, prosecuting for the crown, announced when the hearing was over that his case was finished. The hearing was adjourned to March 1. Mr. R. N. McLeod appeared for the defendants.

Mr. C. E. Rayner said he knew the firm of Carlowitz and Co. They were of German nationality. He was a partner for fifteen years. He knew Mr. Townsend Rushmore. When witness left the firm Mr. Rushmore was a partner. The firm had an office at Hamburg. Witness left the firm, for practical purposes, in 1910. His official retirement was announced at the end of 1913. He believed Mr. Rushmore was still a partner.

Cross-examined—Mr. Rushmore still lived in New York as far as he knew. The firm had always been registered at the German Consulate here. The head office was in Shanghai when he left. When he was with them they had branch offices in China. The branches in Hongkong and Tsingtao had been closed, he believed. After he retired from the firm in 1910 he travelled a good deal.

The firm had been established for many years; certainly more than forty. When he was with them the Hankow office exported goods to America amongst other places. The goods would be sent mostly to customers and partly to the firm. They did business in henryoke and alumen then, not to a very large extent. The firm had a factory at Hankow.

Mostly the goods would be sold outright. That would depend on the market. He did not think the goods would find their way to Europe. The firm also shipped to Europe. Henryoke and alumen went chiefly to Germany and France.

In answer to his Worship, witness said there were two kinds of henryoke, liquid and solid. He did not know anything about the business now.

Mr. E. T. Rivero, of H.B.M. Consulate Shipping Office, spoke to the ships Indra and Indraghiri clearing Shanghai in January and March, 1915, respectively, for New York, via Dally and ports. Both ships were consigned to Ewo. Liverpool was their port of registration.

Cross-examined—The Consulate did not get the manifests.

Companies Order Application

An application in the matter of Samuel and Company was made in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, by Mr. R. N. McLeod, before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge. Mr. McLeod said that it was an application for an order under Article 8, Sub-section 2 of the China (Companies) Order in Council of 1914 that the company have further time in which to take the necessary steps with reference to the provisions in the Order re a majority of British directors.

Mr. Macleod then read the articles of the Order in Council dealing with the question of directors and an affidavit sworn to by Mr. W. L. Merriman. The affidavit stated that Mr. Merriman was the managing director of the company in Shanghai. It was a private company of which he held one share. All the other shares were held outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

They were not for sale on the market. The head director of the company was in London and the three other London directors were serving in the British Army, as were also the two other China directors. There was no man at home suitable to be director in China who could be spared, and no man in China suitable to be appointed.

Many of the staff in Japan were also on active service. It was a case, said Mr. Macleod, in which the discretion reposed in His Lordship should be exercised.

His Lordship—Notice has been given to the Registrar?

Mr. Macleod—Yes. A copy of the

file has been sent to Sir Everard Fraser.

His Lordship said his only difficulty was as to the length of time to be granted. It seemed to him inconvenient to grant anything but a definite period. He was prepared to give quite a long time—a year with leave to apply.

Mr. Macleod—That will suit my clients.

Sharebroker's Suit

Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, was awarded to E. H. Shibbith, by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, in his suit against J. M. S. Burr and J. A. Hayes. The plaintiff asked that as members of the committee of the Shanghai Sharebrokers Association, the defendants be ordered to furnish a declaration that he is still a member entitled to enjoy all the privileges and rights of the association. The case was heard by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for defendants.

Mr. Wright said pleadings had been filed and this was an application by plaintiff by motion for judgment in the terms of the claim on the statement by reason of the admission of fact made by defendants by their defence. The application was made under rule 134 of the rules of the court.

His Lordship—Which paragraph is the admission in?

Mr. Wright—The first paragraph of the statement of defence in which they admit Para. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the statement of claim.

Continuing Mr. Wright said rule 134 was similar in terms to Rule 6 of Order 32 of the Supreme Court rules with two exceptions. He proposed to show that the admissions of fact were such as to entitle him to judgment so as to conclude the entire action—to determine all the questions in issue between the parties. According to the statement of claim, the claim of plaintiff was for a declaration that he was still a member of the Sharebrokers' Association and entitled to enjoy and exercise the rights and privileges of such membership.

The defence, in short, was that plaintiff was not entitled to the declaration because he had been expelled from membership of the Association. The admissions of fact on which the application was based were as follows. In Par. 1 of the statement of claim it was pleaded that plaintiff was one of the founders and original members of the Association. That was admitted. In Par. 2 it was stated that defendant Burr was Chairman and defendant Hayes a member of the committee of the present association. That was admitted.

In Par. 3 it was pleaded that the Association affairs were regulated by certain printed rules which were declared to be binding on the members. That was admitted. Par. 4 was pleaded that the rules—one that in case of any infringement of any rule reported to the committee a member might be suspended pending inquiry, and two, that if the infringement were proved, an extraordinary general meeting had to be called to deal with the case and expel the offender if necessary. That was also admitted.

In Par. 2 of the defence it was pleaded that on a certain date plaintiff was suspended from the Association. In Par. 4 defendants pleaded that on a certain date a resolution was passed at a committee meeting expelling plaintiff.

His Lordship—The rules say an extraordinary general meeting. Mr. Wright—That is the whole point.

Continuing Mr. Wright said the power of expulsion was vested in the members and not in the committee. The defendants on their statement must be taken to admit that an extraordinary general meeting was never called and it therefore followed that the expulsion was not exercised in accordance with the rules. On these facts he moved for judgment.

It must be clear that the power of expulsion as exercised in this particular case was certainly irregular, improper, and invalid and was therefore inoperative. It had been laid down that the power of expulsion must be exercised in strict conformity with the rules. Counsel quoted authorities in support of this in which he said, the irregularities were trivial as compared with the present case.

The committee here had no power in the matter whatsoever and its

resolution was just as ineffective as if three men, not even members, had met in the street and passed a resolution that plaintiff should be expelled.

Mr. Ellis said it would be necessary for him to make a statement of facts which were particularly referred to in the statement of defence and which would have to be corroborated or substantiated by certain witnesses to be called.

His Lordship—The application is made on your admissions. Mr. Ellis—With the exception of the last words, "that plaintiff has by his subsequent conduct acquiesced in such expulsion."

No reference had been made to these words, continued Mr. Ellis. Plaintiff was expelled in May, 1911. His Lordship—The question is whether he was expelled or not. Mr. Wright says on the admissions he was not and therefore the whole of the case of the defendants is cut away from under your feet.

Mr. Ellis said he was quite prepared to admit there was an irregularity as stated. There should have been an extraordinary general meeting called. As a matter of fact it was resolved to expel plaintiff at a committee meeting. That was, of course, irregular. There was no doubt about that but the question was—was it not incumbent on the plaintiff on receiving that notice to take steps to establish or protect his rights.

His Lordship—Is he statute barred?

Mr. Ellis—No, I admit that, but I would like to refer to the point of acquiescence.

Continuing Mr. Ellis quoted from a book a reference to acquiescence that if a member by his conduct acquiesced in the breach of the regulations he could not afterwards turn round and try to take advantage of the irregularity. That in a nutshell was the case for the defendants. The plaintiff was no doubt improperly or irregularly expelled in May 1911 and though not statute barred was he entitled to come after a period of nearly five years and apply to the court for the relief of reinstatement.

His Lordship—Is it reinstatement? He has never ceased to be a member. Mr. Ellis submitted that plaintiff should have taken further steps and protested against his expulsion. A member during suspension should pay his monthly subscription of Tls. 5. That had not been done.

His Lordship—Do the authorities go so far as to say vice in the proceedings can be remedied by acquiescence on the part of the persons wrongly dealt with?

Mr. Ellis said he had not been able to find any authority except the general principle.

His Lordship—I am not prepared to accept it. The committee meeting was irregular and must be omitted from my consideration. Mr. Wright said his friend had forgotten the well-known maxim that "what was void from its commencement does not improve by lapse of time." If he were irregularly expelled from the Country Club he should drop the notice in the waste paper basket. It was not "up to him" to set the irregularity right.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff. It appeared, he said, that for some alleged irregularity the committee of the association declared that the plaintiff should be suspended and they thereafter expelled him. The rules of the association were quite clear as regarded expulsion and though the committee appeared to have behaved quite regularly up to the point of suspension from that time they seemed to have gone entirely wrong.

The procedure required by the rules had not been adopted and it seemed to him the result was that plaintiff had never in fact been expelled. He was therefore entitled to his declaration unless there was some other consideration which would disentitle him. The other consideration which had been alleged was that he had acquiesced in this expulsion during all this time.

That seemed to him to be dealt with in the law by statute which would bar plaintiff from calling in the aid of a court of law if he had been too long before asking for his remedy. He was not statute barred in this case and his acquiescence could not cure such irregularity as this—it was more than an irregularity because it vitiated the whole of the proceedings. The expulsion was void and therefore plaintiff was entitled to the declaration which he asked.

"OSRAM" & "G.E.C."

DRAWN-WIRE-METAL-LAMPS

"OSRAM" & "G.E.C." ELECTRIC LAMPS GIVE THE MAXIMUM OF ILLUMINATION WITH THE MINIMUM OF CURRENT COST.

LONG LIFE WITHOUT DIMINUTION OF CANDLE POWER.

"OSRAM" & "G.E.C." LAMPS ARE UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED FOR LIGHTING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, OFFICES, FACTORIES, AND STORES.

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

OR

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

PHONES 1808 & 1809

TELEGRAMS "GENELECTRIC"



7, JINKEE ROAD

For paper of any kind

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Sucers. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road



which is giving satisfaction to more than 900,000 owners, has a record for utility and economy that is worthy of your attention. Two and two make four—there wouldn't be so many Ford cars if they didn't give such splendid service. On sale—all models in stock—at Markt Garage, 89-91 Rue Montauban.



LUX



LUX and a LASSIE!

LUX will dress every lassie in beautiful soft, white, fleecy woollens. And every lassie's mother will find that Lux pays for itself over and over again by the fabrics and textures it preserves.

Lux is the acme of Laundry refinement. It coaxes rather than forces the dirt from the clothes. It gives a richer and cream-like, in which dainty hands and dainty fabrics need never fear immersion.

Lux makes an excellent shampoo for the hair inasmuch as it leaves the scalp beautifully clean and the hair soft and silky.

WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Sullivan's Fine Candies,

MADE FRESH EACH DAY.

No. 11, Nanking Road



THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT Co. PAINTS

ENAMELS



VARNISHES

of all descriptions, guaranteed 100% pure

Sole Agents. 天

司公墨美

THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. Inc.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast, damp weather, with dense
mist or fog all along the coast.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Mr. Root's Timely Warning

(New York Times)

Mr. Elihu Root's stirring address at the Bar Association banquet strongly impressed all who heard it, and will appeal with equal force to the minds and hearts of all loyal American citizens who read his words. It was a warning of the dangers which threaten our country, an appeal to all thinking persons to forget their selfish interests in an effort to re-establish the ideals upon which the nation was founded. It was a sharp reminder to all who have forgotten the tremendous cost of the liberty we have enjoyed, of the conditions under which we obtained the peace and national prosperity which once seemed so secure. Our old isolation has vanished, the ocean is no longer a barrier, we "cannot live unto ourselves alone." We must be prepared to defend our liberty, first, by force of arms against external aggression; secondly, from within against indifference and false doctrine, "against all willingness to submit individual independence to the control of practical tyranny, whether it be of a monarch or a majority." The spirit of American traditions must be re-awakened to expel false ideals. "Somebody must make this spirit vocal."

Mr. Root expressed confidence that if the 100,000,000 people of America are possessed of the spirit "that beat in the breasts of the men at Concord Bridge" they will not have to fight. There will be no wars if we are prepared spiritually and materially; but the difficulties to be overcome before the principles of American liberty can again be thoroughly comprehended and respected were never more forcibly or eloquently explained. Millions of immigrants have brought hither traditions from other lands:

"They have come from communities in which the courts are part of the administrative system of the Government, not independent tribunals to do justice between individual and the Government; they have come from communities in which the law is contained in codes framed and imposed upon the people by superior power, and not communities like ours, in which the law is the growth of the life of the people, made by the people through their own recognition of their needs."

"It is a slow process to change the attitude of the individual toward law, toward political principles. It cannot be done in a moment, and this great mass of men, good men, good women, without our traditions, but with entirely different traditions, will change us unless we change them."

All thinking Americans must realize the truth of this. They must see, with Mr. Root, that "the whole business of government in which we are all concerned is becoming serious, grave, threatening." But this timely warning and appeal must not be applauded and forgotten as another splendid example of an illustrious citizen's oratorical powers. It must be heeded. "Here," said Mr. Root, "is a great new duty for the bar." Here is also an imperative duty of all Americans who would preserve the democratic principles without which this nation cannot survive.

Solemn Duty of Neutrals

(New York American)

AFTER seventeen months of continuous battling, the result of it all is a draw.

Dispassionate and intelligent observers can see no different outcome, no matter how long the war is waged.

At the finish the Germanic alliance will be unbeaten on land and the Franco-British-Russian alliance will be unbeaten on the sea.

The statement will not suit either rabid Anglophiles or rabid Germanophiles. But it is true now, just the same, and time will prove it to be true at the finish.

There is not one chance in a hundred that German troops will enter either Paris or London or Rome.

There is not one chance in a hundred that allied troops will enter

Berlin, Vienna, Budapest or Constantinople.

No well-informed person begins to believe that Germany can be starved out or that the fighting strength of the Teutonic alliance in men and materials can be seriously reduced in a long, long time.

No well-informed person doubts that the British, French and Russian alliance can also find men and materials and money to fight for an equally long time.

If the war were to keep on for ten years the RELATIVE fighting strength of the combatants would not be much different, nor would the stalemate be much changed.

The only results would be the unthinkable frightful further destruction of Europe's civilization and Europe's peoples.

Under these conditions it is the duty of every right-thinking American in public life and in private life to give his best efforts to the promotion of peace in Europe and to abstain from speech or action which is calculated to increase anger and bitterness and strife at home or abroad.

We leave it to your own sober judgment if that is not the common sense of the situation.

Correspondence

The Shanghai Race Club and The Red Cross Societies

The following has been received from the Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club.

The following letter has been received from the Honorable Charles Russell, Chairman of the Collections Committee, British Red Cross Society and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, regarding the donation to the British and Allied Red Cross Societies from collections at the Autumn 1915 Race Meeting—

Headquarters Collections Committee,
Room No. 99, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.
January 18, 1916.

W. S. Jackson, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 16, enclosing a draft for £531. 19s. 5d., which sum you desired us to distribute among the Allies, and I give you below particulars of how these amounts have been distributed:—

	£	s.	d.
Joint Committee British Red Cross and Order of St. John	88	13	3
French Red Cross	88	13	3
Russian Red Cross Anglo-Russian Hospital	88	13	3
Belgian Red Cross	88	13	3
Joint War Committee (Italy)	88	13	3
Joint War Committee (Serbia)	88	13	3

We have sent cheques to the French, Russian and Belgian Red Cross, but we are retaining the two amounts for the Italian and Serbian Red Cross as we make ourselves responsible for a Unit in each of these countries. I send you official receipt for the full amount herewith.

Trusting we have allocated this amount to your satisfaction, and again thanking you for your help, I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Chairman, Collections Committee.

Travellettes

East Grand Forks

CREEP is on the door of East Grand Forks. Main Street is a bleak and deserted waste. The cattle from the range graze undisturbed among its shacks. Here the skulking coyote may gnaw his bone in peace and howl unmolested through the night. The "wickedest town in America" is left in the muck of its own evil reputation.

For a decade East Grand Forks was the first and last only chance in all that part of the world for the man who craved the flowing bowl.

It is on the Minnesota side of the Missouri River, just across from Grand Forks, which is in North Dakota. Nearby are Fargo and Moorhead. All are towns of considerable importance, all are dry as a bone, and all are populated by men who have the fiercest kinds of fiery thirst.

East Grand Forks came into being for the sole purpose of relieving these thirsts, and for years it has well served its bibulous destiny. Here one could go and click a glass, and still another one, and stagger homeward at any hour he liked.

The sponser drummers and fruit tree agents, working the dry country for their firms, always looked forward to the big night when they reached East Grand Forks.

The hands on the harvesting out-

fits that opened the threshing season in Oklahoma in June, and worked their way northward through the hot, dry country, used to lie awake nights and brag about how they would whoop it up when they finally struck East Grand Forks.

But, alas! Their longings and

their boastings are now in vain. There's nothing doing this year, boys.

The shutters are up and the lusers are all gone. Local option carried at the last election in Crookston county, and East Grand Forks is now as dry and abandoned as the Sahara.

Even if the sickness works from within rather than from without, its ultimate extinction can only be effected by taking measures to keep down its spread. It must get a first foothold some time. In a matter such as this, there is every advantage in staying on the safe side.

For the individual, after keeping up the general health, safety lies in prompt attention to the first symptoms. Lassitude, loss of appetite, fever, palpitation, chronic colds, or loss of weight should be promptly followed by a competent examination. There is nothing to be gained by keeping the mind in a constant state of morbid anxiety as to symptoms, but a sane vigilance is nothing more than an intelligent recognition of the conditions under which we live today.

FOR HIS HEALTH

By Frederic J. Haskin

IN the little south-western city of Albuquerque, N. M., the year 1916 arrived in silence. For the first time the blare of horns, the rattle of tin pans, the howl of the mocking-bird fire alarms were missing. The celebration was omitted because a stranger in town wrote a little note to the leading paper. He was sick with tuberculosis, he said, and there were hundreds in similar case. The city had invited their presence by advertising as a health resort. Now it was the city's duty to let them sleep. The city admitted its responsibility, and staged a safe and sane New Year.

Nothing brings home more forcibly the grip of the great white plague than the prominent place the health-seeking class has taken in the social and economic scheme over whole sections of the country. Albuquerque is the largest city and the business center of a state, yet so important an asset, and so numerous are the consumptives, that a few lines from one of them sufficed to set aside a traditional municipal demonstration. In scores of smaller towns, the health-seeker is correspondingly more important. It is due to him that the South-west as a community is unique.

Nowhere else do you find so many men who seem to be about three times too large for their job. In most places it is the other way around. But out in some sparsely settled corner of New Mexico or Arizona, you will chance on some school superintendent with ideas and abilities big enough for Chicago, some musician playing in a one-story opera house who could hold an audience brought up on the classics, some newspaper man editing a four-page weekly who might have been a star in New York if his talent had gotten its chance.

To the eternal question, "What is he doing here?" there is one eternal answer, western in its brevity: "Here for his health."

Sometimes the answer is not even put into words; a significant pat on the chest is answer enough. The pity of it, the lost opportunities, the wholesale economic waste of able men that are all too rare, cut off from the centers that need them, make one of the tragedies of the time. And yet those are the fortunate ones who are able to follow their bent in new surroundings, and make their mark in a new country. Who knows what talent, genius even, lies burning out, in some of the innumerable tents and bungalows dotting the mesas? That is the real loss and the real pity.

They come from every corner of the nation, many of them without money and too weak to work, putting a heavy strain on the charitable resources of the community where they linger and die. Some of them who have only a few dollars throw the local labor markets into confusion by their willingness to work for any wages—any work that will take them out of doors in the sunlight. All about are thousands, fighting the long fight with the cheerful optimism that is in itself a symptom of the malady.

The enemy has become for them a commonplace, a companion by day and by night. With a callousness and a courage that fills the untouched spectator with mingled horror and respect, they jest over the struggle, comparing temperatures and symptoms, sometimes making up a daily pool to be taken by the man who has the first collapse. They publish papers and magazines among themselves, filled with the news of patients and doctors and sanatoriums, filled before all things with jokes about everything from recovery to death. Wherever the fight goes, the fighters are indomitable to the end.

Many of them, perhaps most of them, win out. But victory at best means years of wasted life, and maybe perpetual exile from the damp climates where big cities grow and big things happen. The pity of it is always there. The social consciousness is just beginning to awaken to the fact that it is a national duty to strike the evil at its root.

Michigan with her \$100,000 state campaign, the state work being done in Wisconsin, the wide movement to make the city or the country a unit in the fight, the educational publicity campaigns conducted in big newspapers, all are signs that tuberculosis is at last recognized as a problem for the community rather than the individual. The disease must be checked at its beginning, says social science today, it must never be permitted to begin, there is no comparison between prevention and cure. Cure is only a belated attempt to retrieve defeat.

The awakening was slow in coming. The destroyer had been secure for so long that its ravages were regarded as strokes of destiny. At the exhibit of a national association for fighting

tuberculosis two years ago, the center of attention was a single electric light-bulb. It was an ordinary lamp, such as you buy for twenty cents. At short intervals it flashed, and then went out. "Every time this light flashes," read a sign below it, "some-one in the United States dies of tuberculosis." All day a silent crowd stood about the bulb, watching it glow and darken like a slowly beating heart. They watched fascinated, but as people watch the inevitable. Not one in a hundred seemed to realize that each flash was a call to battle.

They are beginning to realize it today. State and national campaigns can have for their end nothing more than an awakening of the individual sense of responsibility, and a training of each man's knowledge until he has the power to save himself and others. The keynote of the new training is vigilance. A stitch in time saves a life, when tuberculosis is the enemy.

The disease is the most insidious of all the great plagues. Cholera and yellow jack, the bubonic plague of the East and the black death of the Middle Ages, all these defiantly fought civilization, and civilization battered them down and obliterated them. Consumption used the progress of the centuries to further its own stealthy advance. Its victories are won by working in the dark, by establishing its position before the victim well knows that the attack has begun.

So peculiarly a disease of civilization is tuberculosis that civilized man has acquired a high resistant power through almost constant exposure. Nature builds up defenses in every healthy unit of modern life that hold the omnipresent foe powerless. Its real force only shows when it is unleashed among a people who have had no centuries of gradual adaptation, such as some of our own American Indians, or the inhabitants of the islands in the South Seas. For all their fine physique, the sickness once started goes through the tribes like fire through stubble.

Among the races who have known its inroads for ages, there has been built up a high degree of hereditary resistant power, as well as a certain individual immunity, both of which permit modern man to expose himself unscathed with a freedom that would be fatal to other races. Yet, in spite of this, the disease is the leading plague of Europe and America, accountable, roughly speaking, for one death in every ten. Simply because in its early and less easily recognizable stages, when the cases have a curable average of 85 or 90 per cent, tuberculosis is far too often ignored.

When post-mortem examinations are made of the bodies of people who died from other causes—including old age—unmistakable signs show the surgeon that tuberculosis has been present and successfully conquered. In about four cases out of five, in most of such cases, the person had probably never suspected the presence of the disease. It is a striking proof of our resistant powers, and also of the fact that the germs are ubiquitous. The point to be noted, however, is this: that these people who lived healthy and died from other causes had the seeds of the disease in their system, and had their general vitality gone very low for any reason, the sleeping foe might well have awakened.

In other words, one of the best safeguards against tuberculosis is to keep the general health tuned up to a high pitch. Some investigators go so far as to say that the system is almost entirely immune to outside contagion. Tuberculosis is contracted, according to these men, as a result of a lowered bodily vigor, which looses the germs which nature is holding in check within almost every body.

This view has not yet found general acceptance. In the Michigan campaign, tuberculosis has been entered on the statutes as a contagious disease, and the dangers of infection are being impressed on the mind of every citizen. Infected houses, infected merchandise, the possibility of the germs being transferred in schools, by public drinking cups, in street cars, and especially by promiscuous use of the pectorator—all these possible avenues for the spread of contagion are being dragged to the light and denounced.

Even if the sickness works from within rather than from without, its ultimate extinction can only be effected by taking measures to keep down its spread. It must get a first foothold some time. In a matter such as this, there is every advantage in staying on the safe side.

For the individual, after keeping up the general health, safety lies in prompt attention to the first symptoms. Lassitude, loss of appetite, fever, palpitation, chronic colds, or loss of weight should be promptly followed by a competent examination. There is nothing to be gained by keeping the mind in a constant state of morbid anxiety as to symptoms, but a sane vigilance is nothing more than an intelligent recognition of the conditions under which we live today.

Renaissance of Art To Follow War, Says Lehar

By Dr. Bela Sekely

"European art and letters will emerge from the war purified from the feverish taste that characterized productions immediately antedating the great conflagration. We are at the threshold of a great renaissance that will grow out of the virility of the race, out of the self-abnegation and devotion displayed by all the peoples of Europe. The aesthetics of literature and the new tendencies of art will be characterized by forcefulness, seriousness and depth. Music will rise to greater heights, leaving behind its former frivolity, and become the interpreter of what is best and purest in human hearts."

This is the prophecy made to me by Franz Lehar, composer of "The Merry Widow," "The Count of Luxembourg" and "Alone at Last." He was sitting at his desk in a studio on the top floor of a Vienna apartment house. The wall behind his chair was almost completely covered with flowing ribbons, blue and white and red, printed in gold—cherished souvenirs of his many triumphs. Lehar is modest in his manner and free from the least trace of affectation. He spoke with the earnestness that comes from conviction, and yet there played upon his lips a gentle smile that seemed to spring directly from the depth of his soul.

"I strove even before the war," he said, "to avoid everything that was trivial. It has always been my ambition to compose something of absolute worth, something that would survive me. At present I am writing the music for a new opera called 'The Astronomer,' which will have its first presentation in Vienna in January. Its hero is a scientist who, lost in the contemplation of the heavens, forgets his immediate surroundings. All the music in my heart, all the rhythm of my soul, will be in this work, and I feel it carries me a long way toward the realization of my musical ambition."

"To tell the truth, at first I was loth to write an opera in war times. Overwhelmed by the tragedy that befell mankind, I composed songs which re-echoed the tremendous impressions made upon me by the war. But then I remembered that artistic worth lies not in the form of its expression but rather in its quality. Tragedy parading on stiff lamber feet may be shallow and vulgar, while a nimble opera may be full of meaning and in exquisite taste. So much sadness has come over the world these days and at the same time so much has happened that is elevating—the simple heroism of our soldiers or the proud courage of our women—that the writer's fancy needs only to transpire into the world of the stage just a few touches of life as it exists today in order to create a beautiful story, and the composer needs only to listen with his soul to the spirit of the times in order to re-echo grandiose and noble emotions."

Opposes Extra Numbers
"To my mind the opera is essentially a play set to music. This idea of mine has horrified many a manager who believed that I was flirting with the opera. Such is not the case, for my opera is all through a sparkling affair, where, as in nature, rain is followed by sunshine and sadness by joy. But there is one sort of thing I have always carefully omitted in my operettas, and that is musical insertions which have nothing whatever to do with the action of the play. To me there is nothing more disturbing than a so-called extra number wedged into the action of the opera. This is a custom distinctly of American origin, though it has been generally imitated on the European stage."

"I believe that the music of the opera should never stand still; that as it interprets the action it should always follow it, or rather keep abreast of it in its changing gaits and moods and paces, otherwise it can be of no interest to the audience. The opera ought to reflect real life and the people upon the stage should be like ourselves. Improbabilities destroy the illusion, hence they ought to be shunned. Indeed, the opera, as all real works of art, must be true to life."

"Does not the fact people do not speak but sing in the opera destroy the illusion?" I interposed.

"But then Wagner, too, would be impossible. Music is bathed in poetry. Innermost emotions, which words cannot express, find expression in music. It is for this reason that music in the opera form ought to interpret the action. A certain tune suits only a certain situation, and what farce it is to apply it indiscriminately to new words or to another story! Music and words must be of a piece, ought to come from the same mould."

"There is another thing about the opera I deeply regret. It is the growing custom of adaptation. Of course musical plays which originally have not been a success may justly be changed in order to avoid failure elsewhere. Again it may be wise to make certain changes even in successful operetta so as to suit the differing taste of a foreign audience. But in this latter case changes should be

(Continued on Page 7)

The Searchlight

An Educational Restaurant

AN educational lunchroom has lately been opened at 139 Center Street, Manhattan, by the New York Board of Health for the benefit of its employees. It supplies pure food at cost prices, but the distinctive feature of each bill-of-fare is that it gives the total caloric and protein value of each article contained upon it.

Important facts concerning diet are printed upon the back of the cards and specimen menus indicate the contents of a properly balanced meal.

The menus are frequently changed to give the desired variety and, as the real value of each new article is shown, a few months' patronage of this restaurant will give a patron a general idea of the comparative nutritive properties of all the food products in general use.

The Breakdown Of International Law

Mr. Root's Suggestions for the Future

Mr. Elihu Root, speaking in Washington last month before the American Society of International Law and Pan-American Congress, analyzed the break-down of international law and proposed the broad general lines of a new legal structure that should be written and enforced by the family of nations.

His position may be summarized as providing—

A definite code written by all the nations of the world to supplant the patchwork of tacit agreements and treaties which now constitute international law, this code to be administered by a Court representative of the entire world. Public opinion of the world should be ever ready to support the ruling of this Court.

The nation which violates the law written by all the nations, acted upon by the International Court, should be treated as an international criminal and should be punished by the family of nations. Until all nations recognized their duty of supporting this international law, they could not expect to have their rights respected.

In his peroration Mr. Root uttered this prayer for a worldwide democracy:—

Mighty Power Is World Opinion

"During all the desperate struggles and emergencies of the great war, the conflicting nations from the beginning have been competing for the favorable judgment of the rest of the world with a solicitude which shows what a mighty power, even now, that opinion is. Nor can we doubt that this will be a different world when peace comes."

"Some of us believe that the hope of the world's progress lies in the spread and perfection of democratic self-government. It may be that out of the rack and welter of the great conflict may arise a general consciousness that it is the people who are to be considered, their rights and liberties to govern and be governed for themselves, rather than rulers' ambitions and policies of aggrandizement. If that be so, our hopes will be realized, for autocracy can protect itself by arbitrary power, but the people can protect themselves only by the rule of law." Mr. Root said in part:—

Violation of Belgian Treaty
"The war began by a denial on the part of a very great Power that treaties are obligatory when it is no longer for the interest of either of the parties to observe them. The denial was followed by action supported by approximately one-half the military power of Europe, and is apparently approved by a great number of learned students and teachers of international law, citizens of the countries supporting the view."

How a Treaty Was Set Aside
"This situation naturally raises the question whether executory treaties will continue to be made if they are not to be binding, and requires consideration of a system of law under

which no conventional obligations are recognized. The particular treaty, which was thus set aside was declaratory of the general rule of international law respecting the inviolability of neutral territory; and the action which ignored the treaty also, avowedly violated the rule of law; and the defence is that for such a violation of the law, the present interest of the sovereign state is justification.

"It is plain that the application of such a principle to a matter of major importance at the beginning of a long conflict must inevitably be followed by the setting aside of other rules as they are found to interfere with interest or convenience; and that has been the case during the present war. Many of the rules of law which the world has regarded as most firmly established have been completely and continuously disregarded in the conduct of war in dealing with the property and lives of civilian non-combatants on land and sea and in the treatment of neutrals. Alleged violations by one belligerent have been asserted to justify other violations by other belligerents.

So There Is No Law

"It seems that if the violation of law justifies other violations then the law is destroyed and there is no law. It does not follow the nations can no longer discuss questions of right in their diplomatic intercourse, but upon such a basis it seems quite useless to appeal to the authority of rules already agreed upon as just and right and to their compelling effect because they have been already agreed upon."

"While the war has exhibited the inadequacy of international law so far as it has yet developed to curb these governmental policies which aim to extend power at all costs, it has shown even more clearly that little reliance can be placed upon unrestrained human nature, subject to specific temptations, to commit forcible aggression in the pursuit of power and wealth."

"How can the restraints of law be made more effective upon nations? It is not difficult to suggest some things which will tend in that direction. Laws to be obeyed must have sanctions behind them; that is to say, violations of them must be followed by punishment. That punishment must be caused by powers superior to the law breaker."

"Many States have grown so great that there is no power capable of imposing punishment upon them except the power of collective civilization outside of the offending State. Any exercise of that power must be based upon public opinion."

"Without such an opinion behind it, no punishment of any kind can be imposed for the violation of international law. For the information of such a general opinion, however, questions of national conduct must

(Continued on Page 7)

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

FIREBRICKS

Fireclay and Special Blocks
Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes

Glazed Tiles in Various Designs and Colours

Offices: No. 1, Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and C. Monbaron, Hankow

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China
HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
1, NANKING ROAD

"Rusticide"

ready for use.
Black Bituminous Coating for
use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water,
chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

For—
Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all
iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur,
carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for
ironwork structures in tidal waters where the
combined influences of immersion, weather and
sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Seven Reasons

why every housewife should use

Del Monte

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GUARANTEE
We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our
products, no adulterant of any kind is used.

PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated
sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our
goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and
Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.

FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh
condition before cooking. They are then sealed-up and pro-
cessed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed
where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits
and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to
the housekeeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary
condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our
goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as
regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESALENESSE
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily
sterilized, and kept in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The
Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products
highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delici-
ous, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically
ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in
salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

Connell Bros. Co.
Agents.
For Sale at all Dealers.

The Breakdown of International Law

(Continued from Page 6)

be reduced to simple and definite
forms. Occasionally there is an act,
the character of which is so clear,
that mankind forms a judgment
upon it readily and promptly, but in
most cases it is easy for the wrong-
doer to beloud the issue by asser-
tion and argument and to raise a
complicated and obscure controversy
which confuses the judgment of the
world.

"There is but one way to make
general judgment possible in such
cases. That is bringing them to the
decision of a competent Court which
will strip away the irrelevant, reject
the false and declare what the law
requires or prohibits in the particu-
lar case. Such a Court of Inter-
national Justice with a general
obligation to submit all justiciable
questions to its jurisdiction and to
abide by its judgment is a primary
requisite to any real restraint of law.

"When we come to consider the
working of an International Court,
however, we are forced to realise
that the law itself is in many res-
pects imperfect and uncertain.

"Up to this time breaches of in-
ternational law have been treated as we
treat wrongs under civil procedures,
as if they concerned nobody except
the particular nation upon whom the
injury was inflicted and the nation
inflicting it. There has been no
general recognition of the right of
other nations to object.

"In general, States not directly
affected by the particular injury
complained of have not been deemed
to have any right to be heard about
it. It is only as disinterested medi-
ators in the quarrels of others, or as
rendering good offices to others that
they have been accustomed to speak,
if at all. Until the first Hague con-
ference that form of interference was
upon sufferance.

"If the law of nations is to be
binding, there must be a change in
theory, and violations of the law of
such a character as to threaten the
peace and order of the community
of nations must be treated by analogy
to criminal law. They must be
deemed to be a violation of the right
of every civilised nation to have the
law maintained and a legal injury
to every nation.

Change When War Is Over
"Next to the preservation of
national character the most valuable
possession of all peaceable nations,
great and small, is the protection of
those laws which constrain other
nations to conduct based upon prin-

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.

"The lack of an adequate system
of law to be applied has been the
chief obstacle to the development of
a system of judicial settlement of
international disputes. This is well
illustrated by the history of the
second Hague Conference Treaty for
an International Prize Court.

"There is another weakness of
international law as a binding force
which, it appears to me, can be
avoided only by radical change in
the attitude of nations toward viola-
tions of the law.

Must Be Change in Theory
"Up to this time breaches of in-
ternational law have been treated as we
treat wrongs under civil procedures,
as if they concerned nobody except
the particular nation upon whom the
injury was inflicted and the nation
inflicting it. There has been no
general recognition of the right of
other nations to object.

"In general, States not directly
affected by the particular injury
complained of have not been deemed
to have any right to be heard about
it. It is only as disinterested medi-
ators in the quarrels of others, or as
rendering good offices to others that
they have been accustomed to speak,
if at all. Until the first Hague con-
ference that form of interference was
upon sufferance.

"If the law of nations is to be
binding, there must be a change in
theory, and violations of the law of
such a character as to threaten the
peace and order of the community
of nations must be treated by analogy
to criminal law. They must be
deemed to be a violation of the right
of every civilised nation to have the
law maintained and a legal injury
to every nation.

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.

"The lack of an adequate system
of law to be applied has been the
chief obstacle to the development of
a system of judicial settlement of
international disputes. This is well
illustrated by the history of the
second Hague Conference Treaty for
an International Prize Court.

"There is another weakness of
international law as a binding force
which, it appears to me, can be
avoided only by radical change in
the attitude of nations toward viola-
tions of the law.

Must Be Change in Theory
"Up to this time breaches of in-
ternational law have been treated as we
treat wrongs under civil procedures,
as if they concerned nobody except
the particular nation upon whom the
injury was inflicted and the nation
inflicting it. There has been no
general recognition of the right of
other nations to object.

"In general, States not directly
affected by the particular injury
complained of have not been deemed
to have any right to be heard about
it. It is only as disinterested medi-
ators in the quarrels of others, or as
rendering good offices to others that
they have been accustomed to speak,
if at all. Until the first Hague con-
ference that form of interference was
upon sufferance.

"If the law of nations is to be
binding, there must be a change in
theory, and violations of the law of
such a character as to threaten the
peace and order of the community
of nations must be treated by analogy
to criminal law. They must be
deemed to be a violation of the right
of every civilised nation to have the
law maintained and a legal injury
to every nation.

Change When War Is Over
"Next to the preservation of
national character the most valuable
possession of all peaceable nations,
great and small, is the protection of
those laws which constrain other
nations to conduct based upon prin-

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.

"The lack of an adequate system
of law to be applied has been the
chief obstacle to the development of
a system of judicial settlement of
international disputes. This is well
illustrated by the history of the
second Hague Conference Treaty for
an International Prize Court.

"There is another weakness of
international law as a binding force
which, it appears to me, can be
avoided only by radical change in
the attitude of nations toward viola-
tions of the law.

Must Be Change in Theory
"Up to this time breaches of in-
ternational law have been treated as we
treat wrongs under civil procedures,
as if they concerned nobody except
the particular nation upon whom the
injury was inflicted and the nation
inflicting it. There has been no
general recognition of the right of
other nations to object.

"In general, States not directly
affected by the particular injury
complained of have not been deemed
to have any right to be heard about
it. It is only as disinterested medi-
ators in the quarrels of others, or as
rendering good offices to others that
they have been accustomed to speak,
if at all. Until the first Hague con-
ference that form of interference was
upon sufferance.

"If the law of nations is to be
binding, there must be a change in
theory, and violations of the law of
such a character as to threaten the
peace and order of the community
of nations must be treated by analogy
to criminal law. They must be
deemed to be a violation of the right
of every civilised nation to have the
law maintained and a legal injury
to every nation.

Change When War Is Over
"Next to the preservation of
national character the most valuable
possession of all peaceable nations,
great and small, is the protection of
those laws which constrain other
nations to conduct based upon prin-

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.

principles of justice and humanity.
Without that protection, there is no
safety for the small state except in
the shifting currents of policy among
its great neighbors, and none for a
great state, however peaceable and
just may be its disposition, except
in readiness for war.

"International laws violated with
impunity must cease to exist, and
every state has a direct interest in
preventing those violations, which,
if permitted to continue, would de-
stroy the law.

"Wherever in the world the laws
which should protect the independ-
ence of nations, the inviolability of
their territory, the lives and property
of their citizens, are violated, all
other nations have a right to protest
against the breaking down of the
law. Such a protest would not be an
interference in the quarrels of others.

"Can the law be strengthened and
made effective? Imperfect and con-
flicting as is the information upon
which conjecture must be based, I
think there is ground for hope that
from the horrors of violated law a
stronger law may come.

"When this war is over, the desire
to have some law in order to prevent
so far as possible a recurrence of the
same dreadful experience may sweep
away all those reluctances and
schemes for advantage and lead to
agreement where agreement has
never yet been possible."

**Renaissance of Art
To Follow War**
(Continued from Page 6)

made only with the consent of the
composer and should never be of such
a nature as to destroy the original
atmosphere.

Lehar Coming to U.S.
"For this reason I believe that the
composer ought to take part in the
preparation of his work on a foreign
stage. But it would be impossible for
me to go everywhere where my
operettas are given. I did go, how-
ever, to London, and while there
made certain changes in 'Gipsy Love'
and 'The Count of Luxembourg.' And
I certainly shall take the first
opportunity after the war to go to
New York in order to assist in the
staging of my next operetta. In fact
I would have gone to New York long
ago had it not been that every time
a new operetta of mine was given
there I said to myself, I shall wait
till I write something better.

"Ah! don't say I am modest. I
am not. The artist who does not feel
his worth is not worth his salt. But
on the other hand the artist who is
satisfied with himself has lost his
power of creation and life becomes
aimless to him. In spite of many
successes I remained the same as
ever, aiming to do my best, to do still
better, to achieve the highest in my
power."

I was now invited to inspect the
studio. Lehar showed me a new
musical instrument, made especially
for him, which he could play simul-
taneously as a piano and as an organ.
That was in the very sanctum of
the studio, where he does the actual
work of composing. Next came the
reception room, filled with precious
works of art, mostly gifts of admir-
ing friends. In what I may call the
"room of playbills" (hundreds of
them, in dozens of languages) I
noticed one from San Francisco, an-
nouncing the 5,000th performance of
the "Merry Widow" in America.

There is also a room of caricatures,
the walls being entirely papered with
Lehar caricatures cut from news-
papers. One of these, from an Ameri-
can paper, shows two determined
looking men armed with clubs, watch-
ing for Lehar, who is shown walking

toward the ambush, unconscious of his
impending doom. Under this cartoon
was the following text:
There was a composer named Lehar,
Who wrote the "Merry Widow" by
gar,
But after you have heard
It whistled a thousand times,
You'd like to meet Lehar on a dark
night in an alley.
"Do you think, Mr. Lehar," I

asked, "that after the war the inter-
course between the peoples of Europe
will be cordial again?"
"The day when peace comes," he
said, "the people of the redeemed
world will have a feeling that they
ought to be worthy of the millions
who fought and died for them—
worthy not through malice, but
through love of their brother men.
Hence I do not believe that peoples'
hatred of each other will be lasting."

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.

There is no Legislature to make laws
for nations. There is no body of
judicial decisions having the effect
precedent to declare what inter-
national laws are.

Out of Touch With Times
"The process of making inter-
national law by usage and general
acceptance has been necessarily so
slow that it has not kept pace with
the multiplying questions arising in
the increasing intercourse of nations.
In many fields of most fruitful con-
trovery different nations hold
tenaciously to different rules; as for
recent example, upon the rights of
expatriation, upon the doctrine of
continuous voyages, upon the right
to transfer merchant vessels after
the outbreak of war.



Dick's Original Balata Belting

Superior to any other belting in the market.

Stocked in sizes from 14-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

Quotations on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Telephone 2828

Sole Representatives for:

R. & J. DICK, Ltd., Glasgow

TELEPHONE 3083

Catleya

Floral Artists
NANKING ROAD

Specialities
for
Dinner Parties
House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals



Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refraction
and
Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

THE POPULARITY OF GAS FIRES & RADIATORS IS THE MOST CONVINCING PROOF OF THEIR EFFICIENCY.

HIRE:—50 Mex. cents per month.

For particulars apply to

The Engineer's Office, or Showroom,
5, Thibet Road. 29, Nanking Road.
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 17, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Gold Bars: 978 touch...	
Bar Silver	1915
Copper Cash	per tael
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex.	10.52
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	

Latest London Quotations

Bank rate of discount:	5%
4 m-s.	%
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	23.02
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.76 1/2
Consols	

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 194 1/2
Paris	T.T. 364
Paris	Demand 364 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. 74 1/2
Hamburg	Demand 74 1/2
New York	T.T. 62
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 352 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. 64 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 64 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1-Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.09
1-Mark	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.39
" 1-Rupies	2.21
" 1-Roubles	2.85
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

On Germany	
Tel. Transfers	238 nom.
Demand	289 1/2
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	291
Credit, 4 m-s.	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	318 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.425	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 115 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2	
February 17, 1916.	

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.425	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 115 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2	
February 17, 1916.	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, February 15.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—	
Plantation, First Latex:	
Spot: 3s. 7d. Paid and Sellers.	
April to June delivery: 3s. 7 1/2d. Paid and Sellers.	
Tendency of market: Firm	
Last Quotation, London, February 14:—	
Spot: 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. Paid.	
April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/2d. to 3s. 6 3/4d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Firm.	

Reuter's Service.

London, February 15.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of market is quieter and rather irregular.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

WAR AN AID TO THE JAPANESE INDUSTRIES

Effect Is Specially Noted In The Manufacture Of Dye-Stuffs

The European war has given an opportunity to Japanese industries to make independent progress, says The Japan Advertiser. Especially in the case with the dyeing industry. The suspension of supplies of dye-stuffs from Germany has hit the industry here and the scarcity of dyes is now so pronounced that quotations are 15 to 20 times as high as prices prior to the war. In the case of red and yellow color, there is practically no stock available in the market. The highest prices were reached about March and April last year, but the rise at that time was largely due to the speculation rather than the real scarcity of dyes. But now the stock is really scarce, and should no means be found to supplement the stock, there will be no immediate likelihood of the price easing off. The stoppage of supply of the German artificial indigo has caused the import of the Indian substitute. Also the cultivation of the natural indigo has been undertaken, and last year there was a production of the Tokushima indigo of about 600 kamme in balls and 800 kamme in powder, valued at 1,200,000 yen. The import from India last year reached a substantial amount, but it is hardly sufficient to meet the demand, and the price is about 8 times as large. The dyeing industry is very brisk both for the goods for export and for home consumption, but the dyers are suffering from shortage and dear prices of dyes. As to the means of increasing the supply of dyes the first to be mentioned is the recent establishment of the substituted dye-stuff company, for which subscription was made enthusiastically.

It is generally believed that the first supply of stuffs from that company will not be forthcoming till the autumn. The next, but ready source of supply is the Tokyo Gas Company, which since May last year has been manufacturing aniline dyes and supplying stock to the market since September last. But the supply is being made rather as samples, and the amount is too insignificant in view of the strong demand. Such being the case there will be a real famine in chemical dyes in a few months. Even if peace is restored this summer, it will require one year before the German dyes will be available here. It is hoped, however, that this scarcity of dyes will stimulate the home industry to make independent progress.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 17, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls.	38.25
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	90.00
Almas Tls.	18.25
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.80
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.75
Anglo Javans Tls.	16.50
Ayer Tawah X.N.I. Tls.	47.25
Chemors Tls.	2.70
Chengs Tls.	6.80
Consolidated Tls.	5.25
Padangs Tls.	19.00
Samarangas Tls.	1.50
Talpaings Tls.	3.70

Direct Business Reported

Consolidated Tls.	5.30
Karnas Tls.	18.00
Penkalans Tls.	15.15

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 17, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Anglo Javans Tls.	16.80 cash
Telephones Tls.	97.00 cash
Telephones Tls.	98.00 cash
Kapalas Tls.	1.70 cash
Philippines Tls.	2.70 cash
Bukits Tls.	7.50 cash
Talpaings Tls.	2.70 cash
Chengs Tls.	5.25 cash

Direct

Kroewoeks Tls.	25.25 cash
Langkats Tls.	38.00 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls.	90.00 Feb.
Consolidated Tls.	5.40 cash
Repahs Tls.	1.70 cash
Kiebangs Tls.	17.2 1/2 cash
Say Chees Tls.	4.70 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese Cotton Market

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—Since my last report was issued there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market and a small business is reported in China cotton with some of our local mills. At the close the market presenting for the greater part a steady appearance. The yarn situation, I am pleased to say, shows a slight improvement, and with a little more enquiry from the leading centers will no doubt infuse some life in the textile trade. Local consumers are reported to have sufficient cotton on hand to meet immediate requirements, and are keeping aloof pending a decided improvement in the price of their spinlings.

Arrivals of cotton are next to nothing, being only 30 to 40 bales of Shanghai Cotton. Stocks of Tongchow on hand are about 20,000 bales, out of which some 8,000 bales are of inferior quality.

A small business is reported to have been done in high grades of Indian Cotton for March-April-May shipments, and from latest advices from India we are given to understand that the market there is quite firm, as Japan has been buying quite heavily there.

Our market therefore will be governed more or less by the yarn situation from day to day together with Mill takings and would advise buying on every break. Tone of the market is steady.

Liverpool.—Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown, 11.95 Price of Fine M.C. Bengal, 6.00 Price of Mid-Americans last reported, 8.11 Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:—Price of Mid-American, May, 12.02 Price of Mid-American, Oct., 12.23 Tone of market, steady.

India Market:—Hinjilanghat March-April shipment Rs., 46.75 Yoctmal March-April shipment Rs., 46.00 St. P. Bengal March-April shipment Rs., 39.75 Tone market, steady.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 16.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:

Lowest price	1s. 4 1/2-25d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/2-33d.
Receiver	8%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 1/2-32d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/2-4d.
Receiver	8%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 10,895,000.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 16, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$28,588.59	\$23,473.86
Loss by currency depreciation	7,582.10	7,764.62
Effective Receipts	\$21,006.49	\$20,909.34
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.06	28.17
Car miles run	67,521	66,605
Passengers carried	1,249,113	1,216,439

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 16th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet 196 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 9 1/2d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe 197 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 9 1/2d. in London.

Market opened very firm but was depressed before the close; closed at an average of 14.00 lower.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their freight and Coal market report:—

There was no issue of our circular a fortnight ago, owing to the Chinese New Year holidays intervening.

The volume of cargo offering to Europe and to America does not tend to diminish in spite of the high rates of freight ruling but tonnage to Europe is getting scarcer than ever, owing to Government requisitions in consequence of which and coupled with the fact that some of the lines are sending their steamers round the Cape of Good Hope the tendency is for rates to advance still further. In fact, they have already done so to America via Pacific and to New York via Suez Conference steamers as will be seen from the tariffs given below.

Consistently—Our fare-caste of a month ago has been amply fulfilled and the rise in rates in all directions can only be called "phenomenal" as a glance at our "Cost Rates", given below, will easily prove. Tonnage is exceedingly scarce and is likely to become more so in the near future as we understand six well known Norwegian coasters have recently changed hands and are proceeding home shortly.

For London and the Continent:—Sailings of cargo boats to the Continent are practically suspended now and the next boats to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

Steamers	Sailing
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Knight Companion	Feb. 25
(Liverpool)	
Pingsuey	Mar. 28
(London)	
Glenstrae	Mar. 5
New York via Cape:—The loading on this berth has been rather upset of late owing to the vessels being delayed at Vladivostok but the following are the next sailings:—	
s.s. St. Patrick to sail on the 24th inst., s.s. Indramas about the 29th and s.s. City of Baroda about the 3rd March; so far, no boat has been declared to follow.	

Coast Rates (South Japan)

Coal Ports:	
To Shanghai	Yen 2.35 nominal
To Hongkong	Yen 3.50 firm
To Singapore	Yen 4.50 firm
Hongkong:	
To Shanghai	Yen 5.50 fixed
To Chinkiang	Yen 5.75 offered
To Swatow	Yen 5.50 offered
To Hongkong	Yen 5.50 fixed
To Saigon	Yen 5.50 fixed
Haiphong:	
To Canton	Yen 5.00 fixed
Wuhu, Chinkiang:	
To Canton	34 cands. liner terms, firm

Wuhu:

To Swatow	32 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:	
To Hongkong	rice 62 cents per picul, firm, rising.
Dalny, Chefoo:	
To Canton	60 cent liner terms, quiet, firm
To Amoy and Swatow	45 cents liner terms steady.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—Since last writing about a month ago the market in Japan has advanced very rapidly owing to the greatly increased activity which has taken place in the several industries in Japan, both on land and sea and the freight market having gone up so phenomenally (at present ship owners are holding out for yen 3.00 a ton from Japan to this!) prices have advanced to such an extent as to make business next to impossible.

In Shanghai there has been no actual business done recently on account of the Chinese New Year holidays but the market remains very active and prices are firm.

Fushun Coal:—Very short supplies. Kailan Coal:—Deliveries are being maintained under contract with monopolies all available tonnage.

Any prospective buyers will be forced to pay a big advance on recent prices and the figures quoted below are quite nominal.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:	Tls.
Ida Lump	6.70 none for sale
Kishima Lump	5.80
Kishima Dust	5.70 No Stock
Ohnoura 3 ft. Lump	No Stock
Ohnoura 5 ft. Small	No Stock
Yoshio Small	5.80
Milke Lump	Contracted for
Milke Small	Contracted for
Fukushima Lump	Contracted for
Shimoyama	5.40
Unscreened	5.60
Myoshi Lump	6.10 Contracted for
Yoshinotani	7.60
No. 1 Lump	6.10
No. 2 Lump	6.10
Kaipung Coal:	
ex Wharf	
Navy Lump	5.50
Navy Dust	5.50
Loco Lump	5.30
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Lini Lump	5.60
Lini Slack	5.60
Manchurian Coal:	
Fu-Shun Unscreend	6.70 none for sale
Fu-Shun Dust	6.10
Penshu Navy Lump	No Stock
Penshu Unscreend	5.80
Penshu Dust	6.25
Honar Anthracite	12.00

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$800 B.
Chartered	152.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ord.	7.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$413.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950.
Yangtze	\$265.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$153 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	92s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Koehlin	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaipung	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.30.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 93s B. new 89 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 63 B.
New Eng. Works	T. 10 1/2.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
International	Tls. 50 N.
China Land	Tls. 107 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 76.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 70 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 45 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 89 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 13 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 140 B.
International	Tls. 111.
International Pref.	Tls. 70 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 76.
Soy Chee	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 45 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 89 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 35 N.
China Flour Mill	\$132 B.
China Sugar	\$10 S.
Green Island	Tls. 38 1/2 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 5.
Major Broa.	Tls. 135 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	
Hall & Holts	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$100.
Moutrie	\$85.
Watson	\$85.
Weeks	\$10.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.</

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry E. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Nevill, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevill, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Penang
Bankok Hloio Puket
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Klang Seremban
Canton Kobe Shanghai
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colonbo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Taiping
Fookchow Manila (F.M.S.)
Haiphong Medan Tientsin
Yokohama Hankow New York
Peking

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00
Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Foon-Penh

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.
Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Total \$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman].
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta London Shanghai
Canton Lyons Singapore
Colonbo Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Taiping
Hloio New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Capital contributed by Kpg. Tia. the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 8 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.
Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Taiping chendze) Newchwang Tientsin
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren) O-A

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital \$100,000.
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a specialty.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.
K. P. CHOW, General Manager. March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,310,000
U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000
London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies:
Antungshun London Port Arthur
Bombay Liaoyang St. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Honolulu Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,617,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Pagar
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya
London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.
CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00
Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.
FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarung
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Honolulu Paris Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/4 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.
YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.
Branches at:
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24
Calcutta Kobe Tientsin
Canton Peking Tsingtau
Hankow Singapore Yokohama
Hongkong Tientsin
Share Capital Tia. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." Eastern branches: "Teutonia."
London Bankers:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Drednes Bank.
The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Drednes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A. Schaafhausenscher Bankverjo Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Munich.
H. FROM, Manager.

Models Of Japanese Rifles Stolen In U.S.

Secret Inventions of Nippon Army Men Now in Hands Of Unknown Thief

San Francisco, Cal., January 25.—The Japanese military exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition has been stolen on the eve of being boxed for shipment to Japan.
This was announced yesterday afternoon by the Japanese consul-general, who declared that more than 38 models of rifles invented by Japanese army officers, and the construction of which was a secret to the Japanese, had been stolen.
The rifles, it was stated, apparently were taken one at a time, and it was added, there is no clue to the thief.
The United States government, it was reported, will take the matter up at once, and secret service men are already reported to be at work on the case.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on February 15, 1916.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	12-15
Mutton	12-15
Pork	20-25
Veal	20-25
Fish	per lb.
Bream	20-25
Cod	16-20
Pomfret	"
Mandarin	"
Macarel	"
Samol	18-20
Soles	"
Whitebait	"
Game, Poultry and Eggs	each
Deer	\$2.00-2.50
Duck	60-1.00
Eggs	15-18
Fowl	18-20
Geese	30-40
Partridge	30-40
Pheasant	30-40
Pigeons	20-25
Plover	10-12
Quail	12-20
Snipe	16-18

Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	20-25
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12

Fruit	per lb.
Apples	12-20
Apricots	"
Bananas	4-5
Cherries	"
Cocoanuts	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.
Figs	per doz.
Grapes	per lb.
Lemons	each
Lichees	per lb.
Mangoes	per doz.
Melons	each
Oranges	per lb.
Peaches	"
Persimmons	"
Pineapples	each
Peeboes	per lb.
Plums	per lb.
Pumeloes	each
Pears	per lb.
Strawberries	"
Walnuts	"

Vegetables	per lb.
Artichokes	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.
Broad Beans	per lb.
Beetroot	per bunch
Cabbages	each
Celery	per bunch
Carrots	2-3
Cauliflower	each
Egg Plant	per lb.
French Beans	per lb.
Green Corn	each
Leeks	per bunch
Mushrooms	per lb.
Onions	per lb.
Peas	3-10
Potatoes	per pic.
Parasips	per lb.
Radishes	per bunch
Spinach	per lb.
Tomatoes	8-10
Turnips	per bunch
Grain and Flour	per 100 lb.
Flour, American	\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	\$5.10
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.40
Milk	per bottle
Foreign dairies	20
Chinese dairies	17
Fodder	per 114 lbs.
Barley	\$2.00
Brass	\$2.00
House Coal	per ton Tia. 2.25
Stove Coal	Tia. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles \$1.00

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 18th, 19th and 20th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"AN ARCH-VILLAIN"
Strong and touching drama
IN FOUR PARTS
A wonderful Film Story in magnificent setting, superb acting and perfect photography.
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War incidents.
"THE LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONICA"
Showing many interesting scenes along the coast from Kari-Burnum to Salonica.
"THE KINDLY GENDARME"
An amusing comedy.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy
"THE PROPERTY MAN"
IN TWO REELS
Do not fail to see the inimitable Comedian at his best.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Programme for 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Feb. 1916.

Part I
1.—Selection from "AIDA" G. Verdi
2.—"PALACE OF VERSAILLES"
Interesting
3.—"MISS HELEN KIDNAPED"
Detective Story in four Parts
INTERVAL
Part II
4.—"LEGENDE"
5.—"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"
Comedy, two Parts—by Charlie Chaplin
6.—"FATTY'S WINE PARTY"
Keystone Comedy, featuring Charlie Chaplin's Brother

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs.
L. Midwood M.C.V.S.
E. O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier
R. R. Hooper O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen
The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.
Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.
D. V. WANSTROCHT, Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday the 18th, 19th and 20th Feb.

1.—CHARLIE'S AUNT
Interesting Comic
2.—WIFFLES' NEW PROFESSION
Very Laughter
3.—POLIDOR AT SCHOOL
Amusing Comedy
4.—AN ESCAPE OF GAS
Max Linder Comic
5.—BLACK BOX and EPISODE
1st Part
6.—BLACK BOX and EPISODE
2nd Part
7.—MABEL'S BARE ESCAPE
Keystone Comedy
Two changes of programme each week. On Monday and Friday.
One Episode of "The Black Box" will be shown with each change of programme.
We have now made special arrangements to put up especially good programmes so as to merit the patronage of our numerous customers.
This theatre is new, the seats are comfortable and absolutely clean. Pay us a visit and you will be satisfied.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Feb. 1916.

PART I
1.—Overture "TANCREDI"
by the Victoria Orchestra
2.—"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
3.—"THE FLUNDER"
Keystone Comedy
4.—"THE MASTER KEY"
Fifth Episode—Two Parts
INTERVAL
PART II
5.—Intermarriage "CHILREN PATROL"
by the Victoria Orchestra
6.—"THE MASTER KEY"
Sixth Episode—Two Parts
7.—CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in "CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
Two Parts

You can 'phone your WANT
AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

Business and Official Notices

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470

LOSS OF NATIVE BANK ORDER

NOTICE is hereby given that Bank Order No. 1,004, for Tls. 101.40, on Yung Yu Bank (永裕莊), payable the 23rd of the First Moon (Feb. 25), has been lost and same has been declared null and void by said bank.

HSI YEEN-HO
(吳源發啓)
8763-F-18

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents. Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, two qualified foreign teachers (one lady) for two hours daily each, to instruct Chinese in simple English subjects. Hours can be arranged to suit. Reply, stating salary required, to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

8788-F-20

LESSONS in French desired from lady teacher. Reply, stating terms, to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

8770-F-19

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from March 1st, well-furnished flat, Western district, hot and cold water, telephone, close to tram. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

8780-F-23

TO LET, furnished flat, with or without board; also small rooms. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8723-F-18

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house with at least four rooms. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

8788-F-18

WANTED, some time before June, 4 or 5-roomed house in Wayside or Yangtzepoo districts. Garden. Moderate rental. Particulars to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room), 39, Kiangse Road (Nanking Road corner). Apply to J. A. Hayes,

8772-F-23

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o I-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1888

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8658

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transshipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

CANADA BOASTS BIGGEST TRADE YEAR IN HISTORY

Revenue Exceeds Estimate By G.\$20,000,000; Manufactures \$50,000,000 of Munitions

(Reuter's Agency war Service)

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Minister of Finance today presented a Budget, showing the remarkably favorable condition of the finances of Canada, as a result of increased revenues and economies in expenditure. He said that the year had seen the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion. The revenue for the year ending March 31 would exceed the estimate by G. \$20,000,000.

The loans raised in America and Canada had been very successful and \$50,000,000 had been placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury for munitions manufactured in Canada. Industry and thrift, he said, were supreme patriotic duties, upon which the safety of the nation might ultimately depend.

250,000 troops have been recruited. These would be increased to half a million and means must be devised to equip and maintain this force.

The Towa Theatre

The Towa Theatre, Wanchang and Chapoo Roads, announces an unusually good program beginning to-night. There are seven numbers including the first two episodes of the famous Black Box feature films.

Besides, there is a Keystone called Mabel's Bare Escape which features the beautiful little comedienne Mabel Normand.

Max Linder, the best known of Europe's funny film men, appears in an Escape of Gas. The other films are also good comedies including Charlie's Aunt, Wiffles' New Profession and Polidor at School.

The Towa program changes on Mondays and Fridays. Hereafter each change will include a new episode of the Black Box.

Sicawei Weather Report

16.—High pressures are still prevailing in Northern and central districts; but the breezes have somewhat abated on the coast.

The glass is continuously falling in Western China.

Cloudy but rather fine weather becoming overcast in the afternoon.

17.—Breezes veering to E.S.E. After a slight shower during the night the weather remains overcast dull and becomes milder.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, February 17, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Sea, mm.	768.45	765.77
" " " "	30.35	30.27
Variation a.m. for 24 h.	-0.71	-2.64
Variation a.m. for 12 h.	-0.82	-1.64
(Direction)	ENE	ENE
Wind	11	11
" Miles	6.5	6.5
Temperature	5.9	7.9
" Fahr.	42.6	46.0
Humidity	96	92
Visibility	6-10	10
Relative hum.	0.4	—
W. of fallacies	0.02	—

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow
3	5	0	8.30	16.35	82	11.25	102	4	0	8.44	18.55	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.10												
11.35	19.10												
11.45	19.25												
Mail	Mail												
102	2												
Wed. & Fri.	0.01												
Wed. & Fri.	0.01												
4.45	18.27												
4.55	18.34	434											
5.03	18.41												
Local	Mail												
15	3	0	7.30	12.30									
7.40	12.40	2											
8.00	13.10	78											
11.48	16.30												
15.12	19.38	149											
18.16	22.41												
7	23.01												
10.09	1.28	266											
12.30	3.49	319											
12.45	3.59												
15.36	6.56	378											
17.46	9.03	421											
6.10	9.23												
11.30	13.18												
11.50	13.24	523											
18.02	17.07	611											
19.53	18.23	612											
Exp.	Exp.												
22.00	23.00	0											
7.00	7.10	198											

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line
8.45/14.00 dep. Yenchow arr. Tientsin	7.18/11.48/11.20/17.30 dep. Linchow arr. Tientsin
9.48/15.03 arr. Tientsin dep. Yenchow	6.15/10.45/12.28/18.38 arr. Linchow dep. Tientsin

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hanchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-Press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie	Ex-Press	Local
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	2.30	4.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	5.50
Sung King	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.45	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.19
La Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
La Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	La Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	La Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Chang An	dep.	8.24	10.66	12.27	2.37	5.56	La Shai	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Hangchow	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	La Shai	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.04	5.26
Zah Kou	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.35	6.25	Sung King	dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30
	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.50	5.32	7.09	Shanghai South	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32
	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15
	arr.	11.56	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40							

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10				5.10
Kon Shang Nam	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	Hangchow	arr.	9.19				5.38
Kon Shang Nam	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	Hangchow	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42
Kon Shang Nam	arr.	8.21	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	Kon Shang Nam	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52
Zah Kou	dep.	8.21				3.40	Kon Shang Nam	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.58
	arr.	8.46				4.10	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	STATIONS.	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	
	Fast	Local	Class	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night Express H.S.		Fast	Local	Local	Class	Express	Local	Local	Night Express H.S.	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00	Nanking Ferry	dep.	7.30	7.55	1.30	3.55	5.50	7.50	11.00	
Nanking	arr.	8.05	8.31	10.56	1.38	4.08	5.50		CHINYIANG	arr.	8.57	9.23	2.37	5.49	7.48	9.48		
Kunshan	dep.	8.40	9.05	11.34	2.45	5.49	8.05	1.10		dep.	9.07		10.33	2.47	5.59	7.58		
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.30	11.44							arr.	9.45		11.54			8.58		
	dep.	10.40	12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09	TANTANG	dep.	2.45		11.37	3.21		6.53		
WUSIH	arr.	10.50	1.83		3.37	7.08		2.19		arr.	10.47		12.48	4.09		8.09	2.10	
	dep.	11.40	2.05		4.18		8.57	3.14	CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.57	7.19	1.05	4.19			3.14	
SHANGCHOW	arr.	11.50	8.50	2.13	4.25			3.24		arr.	11.45	8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11	
	dep.	12.45	9.00	3.19		5.19			WUSIH	dep.	11.56		2.24	5.09			4.21	
TANTANG	arr.	12.45	9.00	3.22		5.11				arr.	12.47	9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14	
	dep.	1.25	8.03	4.14		5.41		3.34	SOOCHOW	dep.	12.57	7.35	3.41	3.52	6.54	2.00		5.24
CHINYIANG	arr.	1.33	9.03	4.24		5.51				arr.	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.59		3.29		
NANKING	arr.	1.46	11.00	5.18				7.00	Kunshan	arr.	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.59		3.29		
	dep.								Nanking	dep.	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.59		3.29		
Nanking Ferry	arr.							7.05	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.38	7.45	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED
to sell within the premises

184-185A, Szechuen Road,
(1st FLOOR)

Thursday, the 24th February,
at 10 a.m.

and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the
EXCELLENT
Household Furniture and
Requisites

(All in splendid condition and
nearly new).
Comprising:—

DRAWING ROOM.—Large
Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved
Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton
Blackwood Center Table, Chairs,
Marble Top Flower Stands, Tien-
tsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Up-
holstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

DINING ROOM.—Unpolished
Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood
Extension Dining Table, Teakwood
Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled
Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire,
Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner
Service, etc.

BED ROOMS.—Mahogany
Stained Teak Suites, fitted with
Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and
Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads,
etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—One
Large Safe, Desks, Revolving
Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc.,
Pantry and Kitchen requisites as
usual. Electric Fittings through-
out;

and
One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas
Oetzmann, London.

One Oliver Typewriter, nearly
New.

One Large American Safe.

One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wednes-
day, when Catalogues will be
ready.

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8644

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register
will be closed from 22nd instant
to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8775

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Underwood Typewriter
Department.

B-202, KIANGSE ROAD

'Phone 3805

RIBBONS FOR ALL

KINDS OF MACHINES

8756

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', and
Builders' Supplies.

Full line of **HARDWARE** of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our
offices and godown to
73, Szechuen Road, in
the building adjoining
the Noel, Murray
Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road



**Registration of American Citizens,
Corporations, Missionary and Other
Institutions, and Firms**

American citizens and the repre-
sentatives of American institutions
and concerns are notified that the
regulations of the Department of
State urge all American citizens,
institutions, and corporations to
register annually with the American
consular officer in whose district
they live or operate.

The object of this registration is
to facilitate the protection of
American citizens, institutions and
corporations on the part of the
agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regula-
tions, nevertheless do not register,
may reasonably be presumed not to
be entitled to register and not to be
entitled to the protection of the
American Government.

C. E. GAUSS,

American Consul in charge.

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China,
February 14, 1916.

8752

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr.
Warrin B. Haughwout has under
general power of attorney assumed
from date the general managership
of the business of the undersigned
at Shanghai, China.

February 16th, 1916.

MARKT & COMPANY

(Shanghai), Ltd.

(Incorporated under laws of
New Jersey, U.S.A.)

8782

Willard
We and No Others
are equipped to give expert service on starting
and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the
others and get acquainted with Willard service
at the same time. A suggestion might help you.
H. S. HONIGSBURG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

ASTOR HOUSE
February 22, 1916
**Washington Birthday
BALL AND SUPPER**
Full Orchestra, conducted by Mr. J. Inokay
TICKETS, \$3.00 EACH, may be obtained at Hotel Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives
notice that it has opened an office at
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,
as a branch of *Western Electric
Company* of New York, and will
conduct its telephone and electrical
supply business in China henceforth
from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are no
longer agents for *Western Electric
Company*, as from December 8th,
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Tropical Paint & Oil Co.

Shanghai

Agents please communicate
with Box 299

THE CHINA PRESS

Tenders Wanted

CASTINGS. Tenders invited for
monthly contract for sundry small
castings in Iron, Brass and Gun-
metal. Approximate quantities
required per annum are:

150,000 lbs. Cast Iron.

2,000 " Brass.

500 " Gunmetal.

Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA

PRESS.

8737

NOTICE.

A copy of the
Remington
Typewriter Company
Calendar for 1916
will be sent **FREE**
on application.

MUSTARD & CO.

22, Museum Road,

SHANGHAI,

The Typewriter House.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

OSCAR STROK

A well-known Pianist Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Mrs. Burrett,

Mrs. Isenman,

Mrs. Thoresen,

Mr. Curry,

Mr. Speelman.

Booking at Moutrie's.

8777

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, 26th and
Tuesday, 29th February

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

by
**MADAME DINA
VAN BRANDT**

Prima-Donna
(Colarateur Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer
who has made a tremendous
success in Petrograd,
London, Paris, Milan, etc.

Assisted by Public Band,
conducted by Prof. R. Buck

Selection from Programme

Cavatina, from "Barber of Seville" Rossini

(In Italian)

Variations.....Patti

(In Italian)

Fay of the Spring.....Gorce

(In French)

Farewell.....Berlioz

Nymphs et Sylph des Woodz.

with variations.....St. Saens

(In French)

Full Programme

will be published later

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices: Boxes \$25.00;

Dress Circle & Stalls \$5.00;

Pit \$3.00; Gallery \$1.50

8838

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY STENO-TYPIST desires
position from March 1st. Apply to
Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

8795-F-19

WANTED, position by a young
man aged 24, British subject, 7
years experience in a mercantile
firm. Has a good knowledge of
accounts, general office work, type-
writing and bookkeeping. Good
references. Apply to Box 286,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8778-F-18

ADVERTISER desires extra work
of any kind. Apply to Box 287,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8779-F-22

LADY STENOGRAPHER
(neutral) at present employed,
open for engagement after the 15th.
Recommended by present employers.
Reply to Box 247, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8761-F-18

AMERICAN (31) efficient office
manager and bookkeeper, thor-
oughly conversant with office details,
seeks position. Credentials. Apply
to Box 281, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8764-F-19

A YOUNG LADY (Russian)
wishes position in a family to look
after children or to accompany
family to America. First-class
reference given. Apply to Box
237, THE CHINA PRESS.

8693

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a foreign nursery
governess for three American
children (country). Address, J.
W. Nichols, 1, Avenue Road,
Shanghai.

8787-F-19

WANTED for Vladivostok, a
typist. Must be ally or neutral,
and have knowledge of English and
German. Permanent position, good
salary and transportation. Apply
to Box 296, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8791-F-18

INTERPRETER Wanted for
law office. Only men with good
experience in legal work need apply
to Box 297, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8792-F-20

COMPRADORE WANTED for
established office. Only gentlemen
with good references and a wide
circle of acquaintances need apply.
Cash deposit demanded as sign of
good faith. Apply to Box 276,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8759-F-18

WANTED, by an American
family, a governess-nurse for three
children. Please apply to Box 267,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8735-F-18

DANCING

DANCING. Private lessons given
in all the latest ball-room dances,
including Fox Trot. Apply to
Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

8758

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD

BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Sochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated, facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

7, CARTER ROAD, well-furnish-
ed rooms with bathrooms attached.

'Phone and every convenience.

Terms very moderate.

8786

TO LET, two rooms with bath-
room, servants' quarters, verandah
and garage, on Bubbling Well Road
and tram-line. Rent Tls. 45 per
month. Apply to Box 289, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8781-F-13

TO LET, with board, for four
months from 1st March, in private
house, two well-furnished rooms
(dining-sitting, and bedroom with
bathroom attached), both opening
on to large verandah overlooking
garden, facing south, Western
district, close to tram, telephone;
meals served in own room. Apply
to Box 178, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8537-F-11-13-18

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, board and lodging by
German lady. State particulars,
etc., to Box 292, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8786-F-18

YOUNG LADY desires board and
a comfortable room with bathroom
attached, in Central district. Apply
to Box 285, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8776-F-18

A LADY desires an unfurnished
room, bathroom and verandah, with
board. Central. Reply stating
rent to Box No. 290, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8783-F-18

ONE furnished room wanted in
Central district; must be large and
airy. Apply to Box 280, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8763-F-18

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE in Kuling, a new Swiss
bungalow. Superb view of mount-
ains and plains. No finer lot in
Kuling. Always cool. No climb.
Well-furnished throughout, with
new modern furniture. Apply to
Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

8789-F-22

WANTED, good second-hand
greenhouse and garden-frame. Apply
to Box 295, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8790-F-20

PEKINGESE PUPS for sale,
thoroughbred. Apply to Shanghai
Flora, 88, Szechuen Road.

8773-F-19

GRAMAPHONE records for
exchange; list on application. Apply
to Box 278, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8762-F-18

SECOND-HAND Motor Cycle
For Sale. 5 H.P., Twin Cylinder,
in first-class running order. Price
\$225. Apply to Box 291, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8784

WANTED to buy, a full-sized
billiard table. Reply, with full
particulars and price, to Box 272,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8751-F-20

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for
sale; in splendid condition. Apply
to Box 282, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8765

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given to Bondholders
that from this date all receipts for Premiums
will be signed by:

Mr. M. SPEELMAN

and

Mr. JULES WANG

MOTOR?
WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11